

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Commissioner
 US Department of Commerce
 United States Patent and Trademark
 Office, PCT
 2011 South Clark Place Room
 CP2/5C24
 Arlington, VA 22202
 ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

in its capacity as elected Office

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 13 February 2001 (13.02.01)	
International application No. PCT/US00/18750	Applicant's or agent's file reference 1161.1027030
International filing date (day/month/year) 07 July 2000 (07.07.00)	Priority date (day/month/year) 07 July 1999 (07.07.99)
Applicant GAWRYL, Maria, S. et al	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

☒ in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:

04 January 2001 (04.01.01)

☐ in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:2. The election ☒ was☐ was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	Authorized officer Juan Cruz Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38
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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

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NOTIFICATION OF THE RECORDING OF A CHANGE

(PCT Rule 92bis.1 and
Administrative Instructions, Section 422)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

PIERCE, N., Scott
Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds,
P.C.
530 Virginia Road
P.O. Box 9133
Concord, MA 01742-9133
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 27 November 2001 (27.11.01)	IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION
Applicant's or agent's file reference 1161.1027030	
International application No. PCT/US00/18750	International filing date (day/month/year) 07 July 2000 (07.07.00)

1. The following indications appeared on record concerning:	
<input type="checkbox"/> the applicant	<input type="checkbox"/> the inventor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the agent <input type="checkbox"/> the common representative
Name and Address PIERCE, N., Scott Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds, P.C. Two Militia Drive Lexington, MA 02421 United States of America	State of Nationality
	State of Residence
	Telephone No. 781/861-6240
	Facsimile No. 781/861-9540
2. The International Bureau hereby notifies the applicant that the following change has been recorded concerning:	
<input type="checkbox"/> the person	<input type="checkbox"/> the name <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the address <input type="checkbox"/> the nationality <input type="checkbox"/> the residence
Name and Address PIERCE, N., Scott Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds, P.C. 530 Virginia Road P.O. Box 9133 Concord, MA 01742-9133 United States of America	State of Nationality
	State of Residence
	Telephone No. 978-341-0036
	Facsimile No. 978-341-0136
3. Further observations, if necessary:	
4. A copy of this notification has been sent to:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the receiving Office	<input type="checkbox"/> the designated Offices concerned
<input type="checkbox"/> the International Searching Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the elected Offices concerned
<input type="checkbox"/> the International Preliminary Examining Authority	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland	Authorized officer Anman QIU
Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

10/018529

TENT COOPERATION TREATY

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REC'D 08 JUN 2001

WIPO

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 1161.1027030	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/US00/18750	International filing date (day/month/year) 07/07/2000	Priority date (day/month/year) 07/07/1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC A61J1/00		
Applicant BIOPURE CORPORATION et al.		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.



2. This REPORT consists of a total of 6 sheets, including this cover sheet.

- ☒ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of 7 sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 04/01/2001	Date of completion of this report 05.06.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Felgenhauer, H-P Telephone No. +49 89 2399 2618 

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/US00/18750

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application (*Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)*):

Description, pages:

3-40 as originally filed

1,2,2a as received on 16/05/2001 with letter of 11/05/2001

Claims, No.:

1-28 as received on 16/05/2001 with letter of 11/05/2001

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
 - ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
 - ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).
3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:
- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
 - ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
 - ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
 - ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
 - ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
 - ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
- ☐ the claims, Nos.:
- ☐ the drawings, sheets:

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/US00/18750

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims	1-28
	No:	Claims	
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	1-28
	No:	Claims	
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-28
	No:	Claims	

2. Citations and explanations
see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:
see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:
see separate sheet

Item V

1. The following documents are referred to
D1...US-A-5 691 452
D2...WO-A-00 21366.
2. The amendments filed with the letter dated 11.05.01 introduce subject-matter which extends beyond the content of the application as filed, contrary to Article 34(2)(b) PCT. The amendments concerned are the following:
 - feature of claim 1 according to which "the transparent laminate material includes a **silicon oxide layer**" , cf. e.g. claim 2 and description as filed, page 6, line 20.

This applies correspondingly with regard to claim 15.

- For the temperature value (23 °C) referred to in claims 7 and 22 no support in the description as filed has been found.

3. The claims are not clear (Article 6 PCT) for the reasons indicated in item VIII.
- 4.1 According to claim 1 a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute being contained within a primary package is held within a chamber of an overwrap as defined. According to D1 a blood substitute is maintained in an oxygen impermeable container, such as an oxygen barrier film overwrap, glass container or a steel container (cf. column 2, lines 62 - 67). D1 does not suggest provision of an overwrap in addition to a primary package (for which in D1 the term "overwrap" is employed).
- 4.2 In case the claims 1 and 15 do not validly claim the priority (e.g. due to the fact that the earlier application is a continuation-in-part application as indicated on page 1, lines 4 - 13) D2 needs to be taken into consideration, cf. e.g. claims 1, 2; page 3, lines 17-22; page 6, lines 15-22; page 7, lines 3,4: a primary package includes a transparent polymer material having at least one layer and an overwrap can be provided. D2 does not appear to suggest provision of a primary package and an overwrap as defined in claim 1.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/US00/18750

- 4.3 Since the remaining documents cited in the International Search Report do not come closer the subject-matter of claim 1 should satisfy the requirements of Article 33 (2) and (3) PCT.

This applies correspondingly with respect to claim 15.

Dependent claims 1 - 14 and 16 -28 are directed to further developments of the subject-matter of claim 1 and 15, respectively. They should thus likewise satisfy the requirements of Article 33 (2) and (3) PCT.

Item VII

- 1.1 In case the claims 1 and 15 do not validly claim a priority (e.g. due to the fact that the earlier application is a continuation-in-part application as indicated on page 1, lines 4 - 13) D2 needs to be taken into consideration, cf. e.g. claims 1, 2: primary package includes a transparent polymer material having at least one layer. It appears to be obvious to use the material disclosed for a primary package in D2 for a overwrap package.
- 1.2 Each independent claim should be formulated in the two-part form (Rule 6.3 b) PCT), starting e.g. from D1 or D2 (cf. paragraph 1.1 above).
- 1.3 The description should have been brought into conformity with the claims.
- 1.4 To meet the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, the document D1, and in case the priority of the claims not being valid also D2, should have been identified in the description and the relevant background art disclosed therein should be briefly discussed.
- 1.5 The document number referred to on page 1, line 11 (5,840,582) appears to be erroneous.

Item VIII

1. The claims are not clear (Article 6 PCT) for the following reasons.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/US00/18750

- 1.1 Claim 1 is not clear since it is not clearly defined that the transparent laminate material and the foil laminate material together form a chamber; feature: "... a foil laminate material **that** forms a chamber".
- 1.2 Furthermore the feature "...blood substitute **and** the primary package..." is unclear since it appears to define ...blood substitute in the primary package.
- 1.3 Paragraphs 1.1 and 1.2 above apply correspondingly with respect to claim 15.
2. The description is unclear since features not comprised in independent claims are sometimes referred to as features of the invention or embodiments of the invention and not e.g. as advantageous or preferred features; cf. e.g. page 3, lines 9, 10; 28 - 31; page 4, lines 8 - 25; page 5, line 22.

PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 1161.1027030	FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No. PCT/US 00/ 18750	International filing date (day/month/year) 07/07/2000	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 07/07/1999
Applicant BIOPURE CORPORATION et al.		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 3 sheets.



It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.



the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

- b. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing :



contained in the international application in written form.



filed together with the international application in computer readable form.



furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.



furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.



the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.



the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. ☐ **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box I).

3. ☐ **Unity of invention is lacking** (see Box II).

4. With regard to the **title**,



the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.



the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the **abstract**,



the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.



the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the **drawings** to be published with the abstract is Figure No.



as suggested by the applicant.



because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.



because this figure better characterizes the invention.



None of the figures.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PC 00/18750

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 A61J1/00 A01N1/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 7 A61J A01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 691 452 A (GAWRYL MARIA S ET AL) 25 November 1997 (1997-11-25) cited in the application the whole document ---	1-11
X,P	WO 00 21366 A (BIOPURE CORP ;GAWRYL MARIA S (US); LIGHT WILLIAM R (US); HOUTCHENS) 20 April 2000 (2000-04-20) the whole document ---	1-11
A	US 5 840 582 A (NGAN DANNY YUK-KWAN) 24 November 1998 (1998-11-24) cited in the application abstract; claims; figures --- -/--	1

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
 "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
 "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
 "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
 "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
 "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
 "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
 "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 October 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

20/10/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Baert, F

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 00/18750

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 854 209 A (RAUSCH CARL W ET AL) 29 December 1998 (1998-12-29) cited in the application abstract; claims; figures ---	1
A	US 5 296 465 A (FEOLA MARIO ET AL) 22 March 1994 (1994-03-22) cited in the application abstract; claims; figures ---	1
A	US 5 084 558 A (FEOLA MARIO ET AL) 28 January 1992 (1992-01-28) cited in the application abstract; claims; figures -----	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 00/18750

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5691452 A	25-11-1997	US 5840852 A	24-11-1998
		US 5854209 A	29-12-1998
		AU 705225 B	20-05-1999
		AU 5322796 A	08-10-1996
		CA 2215697 A	26-09-1996
		EP 0815138 A	07-01-1998
		JP 11502821 T	09-03-1999
		WO 9629346 A	26-09-1996
		US 5753616 A	19-05-1998
		US 5955581 A	21-09-1999
		US 5895810 A	20-04-1999
WO 0021366 A	20-04-2000	AU 6424999 A	01-05-2000
US 5840582 A	24-11-1998	NONE	
US 5854209 A	29-12-1998	AU 705225 B	20-05-1999
		AU 5322796 A	08-10-1996
		CA 2215697 A	26-09-1996
		EP 0815138 A	07-01-1998
		JP 11502821 T	09-03-1999
		WO 9629346 A	26-09-1996
		US 5840852 A	24-11-1998
		US 5691452 A	25-11-1997
		US 5753616 A	19-05-1998
		US 5955581 A	21-09-1999
		US 5895810 A	20-04-1999
US 5296465 A	22-03-1994	US 5084558 A	28-01-1992
		US 5618919 A	08-04-1997
		US 5753616 A	19-05-1998
		US 5955581 A	21-09-1999
		US 5905141 A	18-05-1999
		AT 74274 T	15-04-1992
		AU 622610 B	16-04-1992
		AU 1087188 A	01-06-1988
		CA 1312009 A	29-12-1992
		DE 3778006 A	07-05-1992
		EP 0277289 A	10-08-1988
		ES 2032802 T	01-03-1993
		GR 3004668 T	28-04-1993
		HK 37297 A	04-04-1997
		JP 2501067 T	12-04-1990
		JP 2962731 B	12-10-1999
		WO 8803408 A	19-05-1988
		MX 9203537 A	01-07-1992
US 5084558 A	28-01-1992	CA 1312009 A	29-12-1992
		US 5618919 A	08-04-1997
		US 5753616 A	19-05-1998
		US 5955581 A	21-09-1999
		US 5296465 A	22-03-1994
		US 5905141 A	18-05-1999
		AT 74274 T	15-04-1992
		AU 622610 B	16-04-1992
		AU 1087188 A	01-06-1988
		DE 3778006 A	07-05-1992
		EP 0277289 A	10-08-1988

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PO S 00/18750

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5084558 A		ES 2032802 T	01-03-1993
		GR 3004668 T	28-04-1993
		HK 37297 A	04-04-1997
		JP 2501067 T	12-04-1990
		JP 2962731 B	12-10-1999
		WO 8803408 A	19-05-1988

PRESERVING A HEMOGLOBIN BLOOD SUBSTITUTE WITH A TRANSPARENT OVERWRAP

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This Application is a Continuation of copending U.S. Patent Application
5 Serial No. 09/349,290, filed on July 7, 1999, which is a Continuation-in-Part of U.S.
Patent Application Serial No. 09/173,189, filed on October 14, 1998, which is a
Continuation-in-Part of U.S. Patent application Serial No. 08/974,658, filed on
November 19, 1997 now abandoned, which is a Continuation of U.S. Patent
Application Serial No. 08/471,583, filed June 7, 1995 now issued Patent 5,691,452,
10 which is a Continuation-in-Part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/458,916,
filed June 2, 1995 now issued Patent 5,840,582, which is a Continuation of U.S.
Patent Application Serial No. 08/409,337, filed March 23, 1995 now issued Patent
5,854,209.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 There exists a need for a blood-substitute to treat or prevent hypoxia
resulting from blood loss (e.g., from acute hemorrhage or during surgical operations),
resulting from anemia (e.g., pernicious anemia or sickle cell anemia), or resulting
from shock (e.g., volume deficiency shock, anaphylactic shock, septic shock or
allergic shock).
20 The use of blood and blood fractions as in these capacities as a blood-substitute is
fraught with disadvantages. For example, the use of whole blood often is
accompanied by the risk of transmission of hepatitis-producing viruses and AIDS-
producing viruses which can complicate patient recovery or result in patient
fatalities. Additionally, the use of whole blood requires blood-typing and cross-
25 matching to avoid immunohematological problems and interdonor incompatibility.

Human hemoglobin, as a blood-substitute, possesses osmotic activity and the
ability to transport and transfer oxygen, but it has the disadvantage of rapid
elimination from circulation by the renal route and through vascular walls, resulting
in a very short, and therefore, a typically unsatisfactory half-life. Further, human

hemoglobin is also frequently contaminated with toxic levels of endotoxins, bacteria and/or viruses.

Non-human hemoglobin suffers from the same deficiencies as human hemoglobin. In addition, hemoglobin from non-human sources is also typically
5 contaminated with proteins, such as antibodies, which could cause an immune system response in the recipient.

Previously, at least four other types of blood-substitutes have been utilized, including perfluorochemicals, synthesized hemoglobin analogues, liposome-encapsulated hemoglobin, and chemically-modified hemoglobin. However, many of
10 these blood-substitutes have typically had short intravascular retention times, being removed by the circulatory system as foreign substances or lodging in the liver, spleen, and other tissues. Also, many of these blood-substitutes have been biologically incompatible with living systems.

Thus, in spite of the recent advances in the preparation of hemoglobin-based
15 blood-substitutes, the need has continued to exist for a blood-substitute which has levels of contaminants, such as endotoxins, bacteria, viruses, phospholipids and non-hemoglobin proteins, which are sufficiently low to generally prevent an immune system response and any toxicological effects resulting from an infusion of the blood-substitute. In addition, the blood-substitute must also be capable of
20 transporting and transferring adequate amounts of oxygen to tissues under ambient conditions and must have a good intravascular retention time.

Further, it is preferred that the blood-substitute 1) has an oncotic activity generally equivalent to that of whole blood, 2) can be transfused to most recipients without cross-matching or sensitivity testing, and 3) can be stored with minimum
25 amounts of refrigeration for long periods.

The blood-substitute is typically packaged in a metal foil laminate overwrap having high O₂ and moisture barrier properties. The metal foil laminates are typically opaque, thus not allowing visual inspection of the product nor the inspection of the integrity of the primary package. Furthermore, an opaque
30 overwrap requires the use of a second label on the outside of the overwrap.

In the past, clear silicon containing laminates with high oxygen and moisture barrier properties have not been useful in automated packaging equipment because the stress on the material caused it to crack or otherwise lose barrier properties.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is drawn to a method for preserving a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute. The method comprises maintaining a packaged deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute in an oxygen barrier film overwrap package wherein the package comprises a foil laminate material and a transparent laminate material. In one embodiment, the oxygen barrier film overwrap has an oxygen permeability of less than about 0.01 cubic centimeters per 100 square inches (or 0.01 cc per 645 square centimeters) over 24 hours at one atmosphere and at room temperature. Room temperature is defined herein as about 23°C. In one embodiment, at least one face of the overwrap comprises a transparent laminate material and at least one other face of the overwrap comprises a foil laminate material. In one embodiment of the present invention, the overwrap is produced by forming the foil laminate material to define at least one chamber. The packaged deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute is placed into the chambers of said foil. The transparent laminate material is then heat sealed to the foil laminate comprising chambers containing the packaged hemoglobin blood substitute, thereby containing the packaged blood substitute within the overwrap.

The present invention also is drawn generally to a preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute. The preserved blood substitute of the present invention comprises a packaged deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute and an oxygen barrier film overwrap package. In one embodiment, the oxygen barrier film overwrap of the preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute comprises a transparent laminate material having an oxygen permeability of less than about 0.01 cubic centimeters per 100 square inches (or about 0.01 cc per 645 square centimeters) over 24 hours at one atmosphere and at room temperature. The packaged deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute is sealed within said oxygen barrier film overwrap, thereby preserving the deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute in an environment that is substantially free of oxygen. In one embodiment, at least one face or sheet of the overwrap comprises a transparent laminate material and at least one other face of the overwrap comprises a foil laminate material. The overwrap is produced by forming the foil laminate material to define at least one chamber. The packaged deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute is then placed into the chambers of said foil. The transparent laminate

material is then heat sealed to the foil laminate containing said deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute, forming the preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of the present invention.

5 In one embodiment of the present invention, the transparent laminate material is used in combination with foil laminate material in automated packaging. In one embodiment, a automated packaging machine manufactured by Tiromat (Avon, MA) has been used.

10 The advantages of this invention are numerous. One advantage is that the hemoglobin stored according to the methods of this invention has a greater degree of purity and longer shelf-life. High barrier overwraps provide an addition level of product quality even when high barrier primary packaging is employed. In addition, the transparent high barrier overwraps of the present invention provide extremely high oxygen and water vapor barrier properties but have no saran (polyvinylidene chloride, PVDC) layer. PVDC poses a medical waste problem because chlorinated
15 products such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and hydrochloric acid are generated during incineration. Overwraps comprising at least one clear face, or region or side allow the label of the primary package to be seen. Therefore, a second label is typically not required on the overwrap. In addition, product quality inspection and primary package integrity can also be evaluated. Furthermore, as
20 demonstrated for the first time herein, automation equipment can be used with the clear oxygen barrier laminates, allowing production of very large numbers of packages with high oxygen barrier properties in a short period of time with very little human labor and without the loss of barrier properties. The blood-substitute remains stable at room temperature for periods of two years or more, a significant
25 improvement over previous methods.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The features and other details of the process of the invention will now be more particularly described and pointed out in the claims. It will be understood that the particular embodiments of the invention are shown by way of illustration and not
30 as limitations of the invention. The principle features of this invention can be employed in various embodiments without departing from the scope of the present invention.

The invention relates to a method for preserving the stability of a hemoglobin blood substitute comprising maintaining the hemoglobin blood substitute in an atmosphere substantially free of oxygen. This method can be accomplished by maintaining the blood substitute in an oxygen-impermeable container, such as an oxygen barrier primary package, an oxygen barrier film overwrap (e.g., a bag), glass container (e.g., a vial) or a steel container. Where the primary package is an oxygen barrier film, the container can be manufactured from a variety of materials, including polymer films, (e.g., an essentially oxygen-impermeable polyester, ethylene vinyl alcohol (EVOH), or nylon), and laminates thereof. Where the container is an oxygen barrier overwrap, the container can be manufactured from a variety of materials, including polymer films, (e.g., an essentially oxygen-impermeable polyester, ethylene vinyl alcohol (EVOH), or nylon) and laminates, such as a transparent laminate (e.g. a silicon oxide or EVOH containing laminate) or a metal foil laminate (e.g., a silver or aluminum foil laminate) or a combination of transparent laminate and a metal foil laminate.

Where the overwrap is a film, such as a polyester film, the film can be rendered essentially oxygen-impermeable by a variety of suitable methods. In one embodiment, the film as manufactured is essentially oxygen-impermeable. Alternatively, where the polymeric material is not sufficiently oxygen-impermeable to meet the desired specifications, the film can be laminated or otherwise treated to reduce or eliminate the oxygen permeability.

In a preferred embodiment, a transparent laminate is employed for at least one face of the overwrap. In one embodiment, at least one layer of the transparent laminate comprises silicon dioxide. The oxygen barrier layer preferably has a thickness between about 100 and about 2000Å. For both the primary package and the overwrap, the laminate typically contains one or more polymeric layers. The polymer can be a variety of polymeric materials including, for example, a polyester layer (e.g., a 48 gauge polyester), nylon or a polyolefin layer, such as polyethylene, ethylene vinyl acetate, or polypropylene or copolymers thereof.

The overwraps of the present invention can be of a variety of constructions, including vials, cylinders, boxes, etc. In a preferred embodiment, the container is in the form of a bag. A suitable bag can be formed by continuously bonding one or more (e.g., two) sheets at the perimeter(s) thereof to form a tightly closed, oxygen

impermeable, construction having a fillable center. The shape of the bag can be those routinely encountered in that art. In the case of laminates comprising polyolefins, such as linear low density, low density, medium or high density polyethylene or polypropylene and copolymers thereof, the perimeter of the bag is bonded or sealed using heat. It is well within the skill of the art to determine the appropriate temperature to generate a tightly closed, oxygen and/or moisture impermeable construction.

The present invention is drawn to a method for preserving a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute and to preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitutes. The method of the present invention comprises maintaining the deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute in an oxygen barrier film overwrap, wherein at least one face of the overwrap comprises a transparent laminate material and wherein at least one other face of the overwrap comprises a foil laminate material. In one embodiment of the present invention, the overwrap is produced by forming at least one chamber in the foil laminate material and placing the deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute into said chambers, wherein the hemoglobin is contained within a primary package. The transparent laminate material is then heat sealed onto the foil laminate material containing chambers and said hemoglobin blood substitute. In one embodiment of the present invention the transparent laminate material comprises a silicon oxide coated polyester film. In another embodiment of the present invention, the hemoglobin blood substitute is maintained under a nitrogen, argon or helium atmosphere.

The preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of the present invention comprises a deoxygenated hemoglobin substitute and an oxygen barrier film overwrap package wherein at least one face of the overwrap comprises a transparent laminate material and wherein at least one other face of the overwrap comprises a foil laminate material. In one embodiment of the present invention, the preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute comprises a transparent laminate material comprising a silicon oxide coated polyester film. In another embodiment, the preserved blood substitute is maintained under a nitrogen, argon or helium atmosphere. In still another embodiment of the present invention, the overwrap of the preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute is produced by forming at least one chamber in the foil laminate material. The deoxygenated

hemoglobin blood substitute is placed into the chambers of said foil wherein the deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute is contained in a primary package. The transparent laminate material is then heat sealed to the foil laminate material having chambers and containing said deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute.

5 The containers preferably have an oxygen permeability of less than about 0.01 cc per 100 square inches (or about 0.01 cc per 645 square centimeters) per 24 hours per atmosphere at room temperature, preferably less than about 0.001 cc per square inch (or about 0.001 cc per 6.45 square centimeters) at these conditions. In one embodiment, the containers include for example, plastic containers with an
10 overwrap, such as high barrier material constructed from polyester (PET)/Silicon Oxide (SiO_x)/polyethylene laminate. In one embodiment, the silicon oxide layer has a thickness of about 100-2000Å. The polyethylene layer has a thickness about of 0.0005 to about 0.01 inches (or about 0.013 to about 0.254 millimeters), preferably about 0.002 inches (or about 0.0508 millimeters). In one embodiment, oxygen
15 permeability is less than 0.005 cc per 100 square inches per atmosphere per day (25°C and 100%/50% inside/outside relative humidity (RH)) (or less than about 0.005 cc per 645 square centimeters), and water vapor transmission is about 0.18 mg per 100 square inches per atm-day (25°C, 100%/50% RH) (or about 0.18 mg per 645 square centimeters).

20 These polymeric composite film overwrapped plastic bags are sealed using a Tiromat sealing apparatus (Avon, Massachusetts). In one embodiment, the bottom sheet of the overwrap package is a foil and is formed such that at least one dish shape or chamber is made in the foil laminate. The hemoglobin blood substitute, in a primary package is then placed onto the foil, with the label facing upward, in the
25 chambers. The foil and hemoglobin blood substitute in a primary page is then nitrogen purged and a vacuum pulled. The clear laminate is then heat sealed to the foil laminate bottom layer.

 In a preferred embodiment, the blood substitute is packaged under an atmosphere which is substantially free of oxygen. Examples of suitable atmospheres
30 include nitrogen, argon and helium.

 As defined herein, a blood-substitute is a hemoglobin-based oxygen carrying composition for use in humans, mammals and other vertebrates, which is capable of transporting and transferring oxygen to vital organs and tissues, at least, and can

maintain sufficient intravascular oncotic pressure. A vertebrate is as classically defined, including humans, or any other vertebrate animals which uses blood in a circulatory system to transfer oxygen to tissue. Additionally, the definition of circulatory system is as classically defined, consisting of the heart, arteries, veins and microcirculation including smaller vascular structures such as capillaries.

A blood-substitute of the invention preferably has levels of endotoxins, phospholipids, foreign proteins and other contaminants which will not result in a significant immune system response and which are non-toxic to the recipient. Preferably, a blood-substitute is ultrapure. Ultrapure as defined herein, means containing less than 0.5 EU/ml of endotoxin, less than 3.3 nmoles/ml phospholipids and little to no detectable levels of non-hemoglobin proteins, such as serum albumin or antibodies.

The term "endotoxin" refers to the cell-bound lipopolysaccharides, produced as a part of the outer layer of gram-negative bacterial cell walls, which under many conditions are toxic. When injected into animals, endotoxins can cause fever, diarrhea, hemorrhagic shock, and other tissue damage. Endotoxin unit (EU) has been defined by the United States Pharmacopeial Convention of 1983, page 3014, as the activity contained in 0.1 nanograms of U.S. reference standard lot EC-5. One vial of EC-5 contains 10,000 EU. Examples of suitable means for determining endotoxin concentrations in a blood-substitute include the method "Kinetic/Turbidimetric Limuus Amebocytic Lysate (LAL) 5000 Methodology" developed by Associates of Cape Cod, Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

Stable polymerized hemoglobin, as defined herein, is a hemoglobin-based oxygen carrying composition which does not substantially increase or decrease in molecular weight distribution and/or in methemoglobin content during storage periods at suitable storage temperatures for periods of two years or more, and preferably for periods of two years or more, when stored in a low oxygen environment. Suitable storage temperatures for storage of one year or more are between about 0°C and about 40°C. The preferred storage temperature range is between about 0°C and about 25°C.

A suitable low oxygen environment, or an environment that is substantially oxygen-free, is defined as the cumulative amount of oxygen in contact with the blood-substitute, over a storage period of at least about two months, preferably at

least about one year, or more preferably at least about two years which will result in a methemoglobin concentration of less than about 15% by weight in the blood-substitute. The cumulative amount of oxygen includes oxygen inleakage into the blood-substitute packaging and the original oxygen content of the blood-substitute and packaging.

Throughout this method, from red blood cell (RBC) collection until hemoglobin polymerization, blood solution, RBCs and hemoglobin are maintained under conditions sufficient to minimize microbial growth, or bioburden, such as maintaining temperature at less than about 20°C and above 0°C. Preferably, temperature is maintained at a temperature of about 15°C or less. More preferably, the temperature is maintained at 10 ± 2°C.

In this method, portions of the components for the process for preparing a stable polymerized hemoglobin blood-substitute are sufficiently sanitized to produce a sterile product. Sterile is as defined in the art, specifically, that the solution meets United States Pharmacopeia requirements for sterility provided in *USP XXII*, Section 71, pages 1483-1488. Further, portions of components that are exposed to the process stream, are usually fabricated or clad with a material that will not react with or contaminate the process stream. Such materials can include stainless steel and other steel alloys, such as Inconel.

Suitable RBC sources include human blood, bovine blood, ovine blood, porcine blood, blood from other vertebrates and transgenically-produced hemoglobin, such as the transgenic Hb described in *BIO/TECHNOLOGY*, 12: 55-59 (1994).

The blood can be collected from live or freshly slaughtered donors. One method for collecting bovine whole blood is described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,084,558 and 5,296,465, issued to Rausch *et al.* It is preferred that the blood be collected in a sanitary manner.

At or soon after collection, the blood is mixed with at least one anticoagulant to prevent significant clotting of the blood. Suitable anticoagulants for blood are as classically known in the art and include, for example, sodium citrate, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid and heparin. When mixed with blood, the anticoagulant may be in a solid form, such as a powder, or in an aqueous solution.

-10-

It is understood that the blood solution source can be from a freshly collected sample or from an old sample, such as expired human blood from a blood bank. Further, the blood solution could previously have been maintained in frozen and/or liquid state. It is preferred that the blood solution is not frozen prior to use in this method.

In another embodiment, prior to introducing the blood solution to anticoagulants, antibiotic levels in the blood solution, such as penicillin, are assayed. Antibiotic levels are determined to provide a degree of assurance that the blood sample is not burdened with an infecting organism by verifying that the donor of the blood sample was not being treated with an antibiotic. Examples of suitable assays for antibiotics include a penicillin assay kit (Difco, Detroit, MI) employing a method entitled "Rapid Detection of Penicillin in Milk". It is preferred that blood solutions contain a penicillin level of less than or equal to about 0.008 units/ml. Alternatively, a herd management program to monitor the lack of disease in or antibiotic treatment of the cattle may be used.

Preferably, the blood solution is strained prior to or during the anticoagulation step, for example by straining, to remove large aggregates and particles. A 600 mesh screen is an example of a suitable strainer.

The RBCs in the blood solution are then washed by suitable means, such as by diafiltration or by a combination of discrete dilution and concentration steps with at least one solution, such as an isotonic solution, to separate RBCs from extracellular plasma proteins, such as serum albumins or antibodies (e.g., immunoglobulins (IgG)). It is understood that the RBCs can be washed in a batch or continuous feed mode.

Acceptable isotonic solutions are as known in the art and include solutions, such as a citrate/saline solution, having a pH and osmolarity which does not rupture the cell membranes of RBCs and which displaces the plasma portion of the whole blood. A preferred isotonic solution has a neutral pH and an osmolarity between about 285-315 mOsm. In a preferred embodiment, the isotonic solution is composed of an aqueous solution of sodium citrate dihydrate (6.0 g/l) and of sodium chloride (8.0 g/l).

Water which can be used in the method of invention includes distilled water, deionized water, water-for-injection (WFI) and/or low pyrogen water (LPW). WFI,

which is preferred, is deionized, distilled water that meets U.S. Pharmacological Specifications for water-for-injection. WFI is further described in *Pharmaceutical Engineering*, 11, 15-23 (1991). LPW, which is preferred, is deionized water containing less than 0.002 EU/ml.

5 It is preferred that the isotonic solution be filtered prior to being added to the blood solution. Examples of suitable filters include a Millipore 10,000 Dalton ultrafiltration membrane, such as a Millipore Cat # CDUF 050 G1 filter or A/G Technology hollow fiber, 10,000 Dalton (Cat # UFP-10-C-85).

10 In a preferred embodiment, RBCs in the blood solution are washed by diafiltration. Suitable diafilters include microporous membranes with pore sizes which will separate RBCs from substantially smaller blood solution components, such as a 0.1 μm to 0.5 μm filter (e.g., a 0.2 μm hollow fiber filter, Microgon Krosflo II microfiltration cartridge). Concurrently, a filtered isotonic solution is added continuously (or in batches) as makeup at a rate equal to the rate (or volume)
15 of filtrate lost across the diafilter. During RBC washing, components of the blood solution which are significantly smaller in diameter than RBCs, or are fluids such as plasma, pass through the walls of the diafilter in the filtrate. RBCs, platelets and larger bodies of the diluted blood solution, such as white blood cells, are retained and mixed with isotonic solution, which is added continuously or batchwise to form
20 a dialyzed blood solution.

 In a more preferred embodiment, the volume of blood solution in the diafiltration tank is initially diluted by the addition of a volume of a filtered isotonic solution to the diafiltration tank. Preferably, the volume of isotonic solution added is about equal to the initial volume of the blood solution.

25 In an alternate embodiment, the RBCs are washed through a series of sequential (or reverse sequential) dilution and concentration steps, wherein the blood solution is diluted by adding at least one isotonic solution, and is concentrated by flowing across a filter, thereby forming a dialyzed blood solution.

 RBC washing is complete when the level of plasma proteins contaminating
30 the RBCs has been substantially reduced (typically at least about 90%). Typically, RBC washing is complete when the volume of filtrate drained from diafilter 34 equals about 300%, or more, of the volume of blood solution contained in the diafiltration tank prior to diluting the blood solution with filtered isotonic solution.

Additional RBC washing may further separate extracellular plasma proteins from the RBCs. For instance, diafiltration with 6 volumes of isotonic solution may remove at least about 99% of IgG from the blood solution.

5 The dialyzed blood solution is then exposed to means for separating the RBCs in the dialyzed blood solution from the white blood cells and platelets, such as by centrifugation.

It is understood that other methods generally known in the art for separating RBCs from other blood components can be employed. For example, sedimentation, wherein the separation method does not rupture the cell membranes of a significant
10 amount of the RBCs, such as less than about 30% of the RBCs, prior to RBC separation from the other blood components.

Following separation of the RBCs, the RBCs are lysed by a means for lysing RBCs to release hemoglobin from the RBCs to form a hemoglobin-containing solution. Lysis means can use various lysis methods, such as mechanical lysis,
15 chemical lysis, hypotonic lysis or other known lysis methods which release hemoglobin without significantly damaging the ability of the Hb to transport and release oxygen.

In yet another embodiment, recombinantly produced hemoglobin, such as the recombinantly produced hemoglobin described in *Nature*, 356: 258-260 (1992), can
20 be processed in the method of invention in place of RBCs. The bacteria cells containing the hemoglobin are washed and separated from contaminants as described above. These bacteria cells are then mechanically ruptured by means known in the art, such as a ball mill, to release hemoglobin from the cells and to form a lysed cell phase. This lysed cell phase is then processed as is the lysed RBC
25 phase.

Following lysis, the lysed RBC phase is then ultrafiltered to remove larger cell debris, such as proteins with a molecular weight above about 100,000 Daltons. Generally, cell debris include all whole and fragmented cellular components with the exception of Hb, smaller cell proteins, electrolytes, coenzymes and organic
30 metabolic intermediates. Acceptable ultrafilters include, for example, 100,000 Dalton filters made by Millipore (Cat # CDUF 050 H1) and made by A/G Technology (Needham, MA.; Model No. UFP100E55).

It is preferred that ultrafiltration continues until the concentration of Hb in the lysed RBC phase is less than 8 grams/liter (g/l) to maximize the yield of hemoglobin available for polymerization. Other methods for separating Hb from the lysed RBC phase can be employed, including sedimentation, centrifugation or microfiltration. The Hb ultrafiltrate can then be ultrafiltered to remove smaller cell debris, such as electrolytes, coenzymes, metabolic intermediates and proteins less than about 30,000 Daltons in molecular weight, and water from the Hb ultrafiltrate. Suitable ultrafilters include a 30,000 Dalton ultrafilter (Millipore Cat # CDUF 050 T1 and/or Armicon, # 540 430).

The concentrated Hb solution can then be directed into one or more parallel chromatographic columns to further separate the hemoglobin by high performance liquid chromatography from other contaminants such as antibodies, endotoxins, phospholipids and enzymes and viruses. Examples of suitable media include anion exchange media, cation exchange media, hydrophobic interaction media and affinity media. In a preferred embodiment, chromatographic columns contain an anion exchange medium suitable to separate Hb from non-hemoglobin proteins. Suitable anion exchange mediums include, for example, silica, alumina, titania gel, cross-linked dextran, agarose or a derivatized moiety, such as a polyacrylamide, a polyhydroxyethyl-methacrylate or a styrene divinylbenzene, that has been derivatized with a cationic chemical functionality, such as a diethylaminoethyl or quaternary aminoethyl group. A suitable anion exchange medium and corresponding eluants for the selective absorption and desorption of Hb as compared to other proteins and contaminants, which are likely to be in a lysed RBC phase, are readily determinable by one of reasonable skill in the art.

In a more preferred embodiment, a method is used to form an anion exchange media from silica gel, which is hydrothermally treated to increase the pore size, exposed to γ -glycidoxypropylsilane to form active epoxide groups and then exposed to $C_3H_7(CH_3)NCl$ to form a quaternary ammonium anion exchange medium. This method is described in the *Journal of Chromatography*, 120:321-333 (1976), which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Chromatographic columns are first pre-treated by flushing with a first eluant which facilitates Hb binding. Concentrated Hb solution is then injected onto the medium in the columns. After injecting the concentrated Hb solution, the

chromatographic columns are then successively washed with different eluants to produce a separate, purified Hb eluate.

In a preferred embodiment, a pH gradient is used in chromatographic columns to separate protein contaminants, such as the enzyme carbonic anhydrase, phospholipids, antibodies and endotoxins from the Hb. Each of a series of buffers having different pH values, are sequentially directed to create a pH gradient within the medium in the chromatographic column. It is preferred that the buffers be filtered, such as with a 10,000 Dalton depyrogenation membrane. The buffers used to separate Hb should have a low ionic strength such that elution of Hb and non-hemoglobin contaminants is generally dependent upon pH and not significantly dependent upon ionic strength. Typically, buffers with an ionic concentration of about 50 mM, or less, have suitable low ionic strengths.

The first buffer transports the concentrated Hb solution into the medium in the chromatographic columns and facilitates binding of the Hb to the medium. The second buffer then adjusts the pH within the columns to elute contaminating non-hemoglobin components while maintaining the Hb bound to the medium. The third buffer then elutes the Hb. The Hb eluate is then collected. It is preferred that the Hb eluate be directed through a sterile filter. Suitable sterile filters include 0.22 μ m filters, such as a Sartorius Sartobran Cat # 5232507 G1PH filter.

In a preferred embodiment, the first 3%-to-4% of the Hb eluate and the last 3%-to-4% of the Hb eluate are directed to waste to provide assurance of the purity of the Hb eluate.

Wherein the chromatographic columns are to be reused, contaminating non-hemoglobin proteins and endotoxin, remaining in the columns, are then eluted by a fourth buffer.

The use of pH gradients to separate Hb from non-hemoglobin contaminants is further described in U.S. Patent 5,691,452, filed June 7, 1995, which are incorporated herein by reference.

In a preferred embodiment, the first buffer is a tris-hydroxymethyl aminomethane (Tris) solution (concentration about 20mM; pH about 8.4 to about 9.4). The second buffer is a mixture of the first buffer and a third buffer, with the second buffer having a pH of about 8.2 to about 8.6. The third buffer is a Tris solution (concentration about 50 mM; pH about 6.5 to about 7.5). The fourth buffer

is a NaCl/Tris solution (concentrations about 1.0 M NaCl and about 20 mM Tris; pH about 8.4 to about 9.4, preferably about 8.9-9.1). It is particularly preferred that the pH of the second buffer be between about 8.2 and about 8.4.

Typically, the buffers used are at a temperature between about 0°C and about 50°C. Preferably, buffer temperature is about $12.4 \pm 1.0^\circ\text{C}$ during use. In addition, the buffers are typically stored at a temperature of about 9°C to about 11°C.

The Hb eluate is then preferably deoxygenated prior to polymerization to form a deoxygenated Hb solution (hereinafter deoxy-Hb) by means that substantially deoxygenate the Hb without significantly reducing the ability of the Hb in the Hb eluate to transport and release oxygen, such as would occur from denaturation or formation of oxidized hemoglobin (metHb).

In one embodiment, the Hb eluate is deoxygenated by gas transfer of an inert gas across a phase membrane. Such inert gases include, for example, nitrogen, argon and helium. It is understood that other means for deoxygenating a solution of hemoglobin, which are known in the art, can be used to deoxygenate the Hb eluate. Such other means, can include, for example, nitrogen sparging of the Hb eluate, chemical scavenging with reducing agents such as N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC), cysteine, sodium dithionite or ascorbate, or photolysis by light.

Following elution from the chromatographic column, the Hb eluate is preferably concentrated to improve the efficiency of the process. The Hb eluate is recirculated through an ultrafilter to concentrate the Hb eluate to form a concentrated Hb solution. Suitable ultrafilters include, for example, 30,000 or less Dalton ultrafilters (e.g., Millipore Helicon, Cat # CDUF050G1 or Amicon Cat # 540430). Typically, concentration of the Hb eluate is complete when the concentration of Hb is between about 100 to about 120 g/l. While concentrating the Hb eluate, the Hb eluate temperature is preferably maintained at approximately 8-12°C.

Buffer is then directed into the Hb solution, which is preferably concentrated, to adjust the ionic strength of the Hb solution to enhance Hb deoxygenation. It is preferred that the ionic strength be adjusted to between about 150 meq/l and about 200 meq/l to reduce the oxygen affinity of the Hb in the Hb solution. Suitable buffers include buffers with a pH that will not result in significant denaturing of the Hb protein but will have an ionic strength sufficiently high to promote Hb deoxygenation. Examples of suitable buffers include saline solutions with a pH

-16-

range of about 6.5 to about 8.9. A preferred buffer is an aqueous 1.0 M NaCl, 20 mM Tris solution with a pH of about 8.9.

Preferably, the resulting buffered Hb solution is then recirculated through the ultrafilter, to again concentrate the Hb solution to improve the efficiency of the process. In a preferred embodiment, concentration is complete when the concentration of Hb is about 100 g/l to about 120 g/l.

During deoxygenation the Hb solution is circulated through a suitable phase transfer membrane. Appropriate phase transfer membranes include, for example, a 0.05 μm polypropylene hollow fiber microfilter (e.g., Hoechst-Celanese Cat # 5PCM-107). Concurrently, a counterflow of an inert gas is passed across the phase transfer membrane. Suitable inert gases include, for example, nitrogen, argon and helium. Gas exchange across the phase transfer membrane thereby strips oxygen out of the Hb solution.

Deoxygenation continues until the pO_2 of the Hb solution is reduced to a level wherein the oxygenated Hb (oxyhemoglobin or HbO_2) content in the Hb solution is about 20% or less. In a preferred embodiment, the HbO_2 content in the Hb solution is about 10% or less.

During deoxygenation, the temperature of the Hb solution is typically maintained at a level that will balance the rate of deoxygenation against the rate of methemoglobin formation. Temperature is maintained to limit methemoglobin content to less than 20%. An optimum temperature will result in less than about 5% methemoglobin content, and preferably less than about 2.5% methemoglobin content, while still deoxygenating the Hb solution. Typically, during deoxygenation the temperature of the Hb solution is maintained between about 19 °C and about 31°C. During deoxygenation, and subsequently throughout the remaining steps of the method of invention, the Hb is maintained in a low oxygen environment to minimize oxygen absorption by the Hb and to maintain an HbO_2 content of less than about 20%, preferably less than about 10%.

The deoxygenated-Hb is then preferably equilibrated with a low oxygen content storage buffer, containing a sulfhydryl compound, to form an oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb. Suitable sulfhydryl compounds include non-toxic reducing agents, such as N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC) D,L-cysteine, γ -glutamyl-cysteine, glutathione, 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanol, 1,4-butanedithiol, thioglycolate, and other

biologically compatible sulfhydryl compounds. The oxygen content of a low oxygen content storage buffer must be low enough not to significantly reduce the concentration of sulfhydryl compound in the buffer and to limit oxyhemoglobin content in oxidation stabilized deoxy-Hb to about 20% or less, preferably less than about 10%. Typically, the storage buffer has a pO_2 of less than about 50 torr.

In a preferred embodiment, the storage buffer should have a pH suitable to balance Hb polymerization and methemoglobin formation, typically between about 7.6 and about 7.9.

The amount of a sulfhydryl compound mixed with the deoxy-Hb is an amount high enough to increase intramolecular cross-linking of Hb during polymerization and low enough not to significantly decrease intermolecular cross-linking of Hb molecules, due to a high ionic strength. Typically, about one mole of sulfhydryl functional groups (-SH) are needed to oxidation stabilize between about 0.25 moles to about 5 moles of deoxy-Hb.

In a preferred embodiment, the storage buffer contains approximately 25-35 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.7-7.8) and contains an amount of NAC such that the concentration of NAC in oxidation stabilized deoxy-Hb is between about 0.003% and about 0.3%, by weight. More preferably, the NAC concentration in the oxidation stabilized deoxy-Hb is between about 0.05% and about 0.2% by weight.

Preferably, the storage buffer is filtered prior to mixing with the deoxy-Hb, such as through a 10,000 Dalton ultrafiltration membrane (Millipore Helicon Cat # CDUF050G1 or A/G Technology Maxcell Cat # UFP-10-C-75).

In one embodiment, the oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb then flows through an optional filter. Suitable filters include a 0.2 μ m polypropylene prefilter and a 0.5 μ m sterile microfilter (Pall Profile II, Cat # ABIY005Z7 or Gelman Supor). The deoxy-Hb is maintained under a substantially oxygen-free atmosphere. This can be accomplished, for example, by purging and blanketing the process apparatus with an inert gas, such as nitrogen, prior to and after filling with oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb.

Optionally, prior to transferring the oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb to polymerization, an appropriate amount of water is added to the polymerization reactor. In one embodiment an appropriate amount of water is that amount which would result in a solution with a concentration of about 10 to about 100 g/l Hb when

the oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb is added to the polymerization reactor. Preferably, the water is oxygen-depleted.

After the pO_2 of the water in the polymerization step is reduced to a level sufficient to limit HbO_2 content to about 20%, typically less than about 50 torr, the polymerization reactor is blanketed with an inert gas, such as nitrogen. The oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb is then transferred into the polymerization reactor, which is concurrently blanketed with an appropriate flow of an inert gas.

The temperature of the oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb solution in polymerization reactor is raised to a temperature to optimize polymerization of the oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb when contacted with a cross-linking agent. Typically, the temperature of the oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb is about 25°C to about 45°C, and preferably about 41°C to about 43°C throughout polymerization. An example of an acceptable heat transfer means for heating the polymerization reactor is a jacketed heating system which is heated by directing hot ethylene glycol through the jacket.

The oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb is then exposed to a suitable cross-linking agent at a temperature sufficient to polymerize the oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb to form a solution of polymerized hemoglobin (poly(Hb)) over a period of about 2 hours to about 6 hours.

Examples of suitable cross-linking agents include polyfunctional agents that will cross-link Hb proteins, such as glutaraldehyde, succindialdehyde, activated forms of polyoxyethylene and dextran, α -hydroxy aldehydes, such as glycolaldehyde, N-maleimido-6-aminocaproyl-(2'-nitro,4'-sulfonic acid)-phenyl ester, m-maleimidobenzoic acid-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester, succinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxylate, sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxylate, m-maleimidobenzoyl-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester, m-maleimidobenzoyl-N-hydroxysulfosuccinimide ester, N-succinimidyl(4-iodoacetyl)aminobenzoate, sulfosuccinimidyl(4-iodoacetyl)aminobenzoate, succinimidyl 4-(p-maleimidophenyl)butyrate, sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(p-maleimidophenyl)butyrate, 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride, N,N'-phenylene dimaleimide, and compounds belonging to the bis-imidate class, the acyl diazide class or the aryl dihalide class, among others.

A suitable amount of a cross-linking agent is that amount which will permit intramolecular cross-linking to stabilize the Hb and also intermolecular cross-linking to form polymers of Hb, to thereby increase intravascular retention. Typically, a suitable amount of a cross-linking agent is that amount wherein the molar ratio of cross-linking agent to Hb is in excess of about 2:1. Preferably, the molar ratio of cross-linking agent to Hb is between about 20:1 to 40:1.

Preferably, the polymerization is performed in a buffer with a pH between about 7.6 to about 7.9, having a chloride concentration less than or equal to about 35 mmolar.

In a preferred embodiment, a suitable amount of the cross-linking agent is added to the oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb and then mixed by a means for mixing with low shear. A suitable low-shear mixing means includes a static mixer. A suitable static mixer is, for example, a "Kenics" static mixer obtained from Chemineer, Inc.

In one embodiment, recirculating the oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb and the cross-linking agent through the static mixer causes turbulent flow conditions with generally uniform mixing of the cross-linking agent with the oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb thereby reducing the potential for forming pockets of deoxy-Hb containing high concentrations of the cross-linking agent. Generally uniform mixing of the cross-linking agent and the deoxy-Hb reduces the formation of high molecular weight Hb polymers, i.e. polymers weighing more than 500,000 Daltons, and also permits faster mixing of the cross-linking agent and the deoxy-Hb during polymerization. Furthermore, significant Hb intramolecular cross-linking will result during Hb polymerization due to the presence of a sulfhydryl compound, preferably NAC. While the exact mechanism of the interaction of the sulfhydryl compound with glutaraldehyde and/or Hb is not known, it is presumed that the sulfhydryl compound affects Hb/cross-linking agent chemical bonding in a manner that at least partially inhibits the formation of high molecular weight Hb polymers and preferentially forms stabilized tetrameric Hb.

Poly(Hb) is defined as having significant intramolecular cross-linking if a substantial portion (e.g., at least about 50%) of the Hb molecules are chemically bound in the poly(Hb), and only a small amount, such as less than about 15% are contained within high molecular weight polymerized hemoglobin chains. High

-20-

molecular weight poly(Hb) molecules are molecules, for example, with a molecular weight above about 500,000 Daltons.

In a preferred embodiment, glutaraldehyde is used as the cross-linking agent. Typically, about 10 to about 70 grams of glutaraldehyde are used per kilogram of oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb. More preferably, glutaraldehyde is added over a
5 period of five hours until approximately 29-31 grams of glutaraldehyde are added for each kilogram of oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb.

After polymerization, the temperature of the poly(Hb) solution in polymerization reactor is typically reduced to about 15°C to about 25°C.

Wherein the cross-linking agent used is not an aldehyde, the poly(Hb)
10 formed is generally a stable poly(Hb). Wherein the cross-linking agent used is an aldehyde, the poly(Hb) formed is generally not stable until mixed with a suitable reducing agent to reduce less stable bonds in the poly(Hb) to form more stable bonds. Examples of suitable reducing agents include sodium borohydride, sodium
15 cyanoborohydride, sodium dithionite, trimethylamine, t-butylamine, morpholine borane and pyridine borane. Prior to adding the reducing agent, the poly(Hb) solution is optionally concentrated by ultrafiltration until the concentration of the poly(Hb) solution is increased to between about 75 and about 85 g/l. An example of a suitable ultrafilter is a 30,000 Dalton filter (e.g., Millipore Helicon, Cat #
20 CDUF050LT and Amicon, Cat # 540430).

The pH of the poly(Hb) solution is then adjusted to the alkaline pH range to preserve the reducing agent and to prevent hydrogen gas formation, which can denature Hb during the subsequent reduction. In one embodiment, the pH is adjusted to greater than 10. The pH can be adjusted by adding a buffer solution to
25 the poly(Hb) solution during or after polymerization. The poly(Hb) is typically purified to remove non-polymerized hemoglobin. This can be accomplished by dialfiltration or hydroxyapatite chromatography (see, e.g. U.S. Patent 5,691,453, which is incorporated herein by reference).

Following pH adjustment, at least one reducing agent, preferably a sodium
30 borohydride solution, is added to the polymerization step typically through the deoxygenation loop. Typically, about 5 to about 18 moles of reducing agent are added per mole of Hb tetramer (per 64,000 Daltons of Hb) within the poly(Hb). In a preferred embodiment, for every nine liters of poly(Hb) solution in polymerization

subsystem 98, one liter of 0.25 M sodium borohydride solution is added at a rate of 0.1 to 0.12 lpm.

5 The pH and electrolytes of the stable poly(Hb) can then be restored to physiologic levels to form a stable polymerized hemoglobin blood-substitute, by diafiltering the stable poly(Hb) with a diafiltration solution having a suitable pH and physiologic electrolyte levels. Preferably, the diafiltration solution is a buffer solution.

Wherein the poly(Hb) was reduced by a reducing agent, the diafiltration solution has an acidic pH, preferably between about 4 to about 6.

10 A non-toxic sulfhydryl compound can also be added to the stable poly(Hb) solution as an oxygen scavenger to enhance the stability of the final polymerized hemoglobin blood-substitute. The sulfhydryl compound can be added as part of the diafiltration solution and/or can be added separately. An amount of sulfhydryl compound is added to establish a sulfhydryl concentration which will scavenge
15 oxygen to maintain methemoglobin content less than about 15% over the storage period. Preferably, the sulfhydryl compound is NAC. Typically, the amount of sulfhydryl compound added is an amount sufficient to establish a sulfhydryl concentration between about 0.05% and about 0.2% by weight.

20 In a preferred embodiment, the blood-substitute is packaged under aseptic handling conditions while maintaining pressure with an inert, substantially oxygen-free atmosphere, in the polymerization reactor and remaining transport apparatus.

The specifications for a suitable stable polymerized hemoglobin blood-substitute formed by the method of invention are provided in Table I.

Table I

	PARAMETER	RESULTS
	pH (18-22°C)	Physiologically acceptable
	Endotoxin	Physiologically acceptable
5	Sterility Test	Meets Test
	Phospholipids ^a	Physiologically acceptable
	Total Hemoglobin	10 - 250 g/l
	Methemoglobin	<15%
	Oxyhemoglobin	<10%
10	Sodium, Na ⁺	Physiologically acceptable
	Potassium, K ⁺	
	Chloride, Cl ⁻	
	Calcium, Ca ⁺⁺	
	Boron	
15	Glutaraldehyde	Physiologically acceptable
	N-acetyl-L-cysteine	Physiologically Acceptable
	M.W. >500,000	≤15%
	M.W. ≤ 65,000	<10%
	M.W. <32,000	<5%
20	Particulate Content >10μ	<12/ml
	Particulate Content >25μ	<2/ml

a - measured in Hb before polymerization

The stable blood-substitute is then stored in a short-term storage container or into sterile storage containers, each having a low oxygen environment as described in detail above. The storage container should also be sufficiently impermeable to water vapor passage to prevent significant concentration of the blood-substitute by evaporation over the storage period. Significant concentration of the blood-substitute is concentration resulting in one or more parameters of the blood-substitute being high out of specification.

The synthesis of a stable polymerized hemoglobin blood-substitute, formed according to the method of invention, is further described in U.S. Patent No. 5,296,465.

Vertebrates which can receive the blood-substitute, formed by the methods of the invention include mammals, such as a human, non-human primate, a dog, a cat, a rat, a horse or a sheep. Further, vertebrates, which can receive said blood-substitute, includes fetuses (prenatal vertebrate), post-natal vertebrates, or vertebrates at time of birth.

A blood-substitute of the present invention can be administered into the circulatory system by injecting the blood-substitute directly and/or indirectly into the circulatory system of the vertebrate, by one or more injection methods. Examples of direct injection methods include intravascular injections, such as intravenous and intra-arterial injections, and intracardiac injections. Examples of indirect injection methods include intraperitoneal injections, subcutaneous injections, such that the blood-substitute will be transported by the lymph system into the circulatory system or injections into the bone marrow by means of a trocar or catheter. Preferably, the blood-substitute is administered intravenously.

The vertebrate being treated can be normovolemic, hypervolemic or hypovolemic prior to, during, and/or after infusion of the blood-substitute. The blood-substitute can be directed into the circulatory system by methods such as top loading and by exchange methods.

A blood-substitute can be administered therapeutically, to treat hypoxic tissue within a vertebrate resulting from many different causes including reduced RBC flow in a portion of, or throughout, the circulatory system, anemia and shock. Further, the blood-substitute can be administered prophylactically to prevent oxygen-depletion of tissue within a vertebrate, which could result from a possible or

expected reduction in RBC flow to a tissue or throughout the circulatory system of the vertebrate. Further discussion of the administration of hemoglobin to therapeutically or prophylactically treat hypoxia, particularly from a partial arterial obstruction or from a partial blockage in microcirculation, and the dosages used
5 therein, is provided in copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/409,337, filed March 23, 1995, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Typically, a suitable dose, or combination of doses of blood-substitute, is an amount which when contained within the blood plasma will result in a total hemoglobin concentration in the vertebrate's blood between about 0.1 to about 10
10 grams Hb/dl, or more, if required to make up for large volume blood losses.

The invention will now be further and specifically described by the following examples.

Example 1

Synthesis of Stable Polymerized Hb Blood-Substitute

15 As described in U.S. Patent No. 5,296,465, samples of bovine whole blood were collected, mixed with a sodium citrate anticoagulant to form a blood solution.

Each blood solution sample was maintained after collection at a temperature of about 2°C and then strained to remove large aggregates and particles with a 600 mesh screen.

20 Prior to pooling, the penicillin level in each blood solution sample was assayed with an assay kit purchased from Difco, Detroit, Michigan using the method entitled "Rapid Detection of Penicillin in Milk" to ensure that penicillin levels in the blood solutions were < 0.008 units/ml.

The blood solution samples were then pooled and mixed with depyrogenated
25 aqueous sodium citrate solution to form a 0.2% by weight solution of sodium citrate in bovine whole blood (hereafter "0.2% sodium citrate blood solution").

The 0.2% sodium citrate blood solution was then passed, in-series, through 800 µm and 50 µm polypropylene filters to remove large blood solution debris of a diameter approximately 50 µm or more.

30 The RBCs were then washed to separate extracellular plasma proteins, such as BSA or IgG, from the RBCs. To wash the RBCs contained in the blood solution,

the volume of blood solution in the diafiltration tank was initially diluted by the addition of an equal volume of a filtered isotonic solution to diafiltration tank. The isotonic solution was filtered with a Millipore (Cat # CDUF 050 G1) 10,000 Dalton ultrafiltration membrane. The isotonic solution was composed of 6.0 g/l sodium
5 citrate dihydrate and 8.0 g/l sodium chloride in water-for-injection (WFI).

The diluted blood solution was then concentrated back to its original volume by diafiltration through a 0.2 μ m hollow fiber (Microgon Krosflo II microfiltration cartridge) diafilter. Concurrently, filtered isotonic solution was added continuously, as makeup, at a rate equal to the rate of filtrate loss through the 0.2 μ m diafilter.

10 During diafiltration, components of the diluted blood solution which were significantly smaller in diameter than RBCs, or are fluids such as plasma, passed through the walls of the 0.2 μ m diafilter with the filtrate. RBCs, platelets and larger bodies of the diluted blood solution, such as white blood cells, were retained with continuously-added isotonic solution to form a dialyzed blood solution.

15 During RBC washing, the diluted blood solution was maintained at a temperature between approximately 10 to 25°C with a fluid pressure at the inlet of the diafilter between about 25 psi and about 30 psi to improve process efficiency.

RBC washing was complete when the volume of filtrate drained from the diafilter equaled about 600% of the volume of blood solution prior to diluting with
20 filtered isotonic solution.

The dialyzed blood solution was then continuously pumped at a rate of approximately 4 lpm to a Sharples Super Centrifuge, Model # AS-16, fitted with a #28 ringdam. The centrifuge was operating while concurrently being fed dialyzed blood solution, to separate the RBCs from the white blood cells and platelets.

25 During operation, the centrifuge rotated at a rate sufficient to separate the RBCs into a heavy RBC phase, while also separating a substantial portion of the white blood cells (WBCs) and platelets into a light WBC phase, specifically about 15,000 rpm. A fraction of the RBC phase and of the WBC phase were separately and continuously discharged from the centrifuge during operation.

30 Following separation of the RBCs, the RBCs were lysed to form a hemoglobin-containing solution. A substantial portion of the RBCs were mechanically lysed while discharging the RBCs from the centrifuge. The cell membranes of the RBCs ruptured upon impacting the wall of RBC phase discharge

line at an angle to the flow of RBC phase out of the centrifuge, thereby releasing hemoglobin (Hb) from the RBCs into the RBC phase.

The lysed RBC phase then flowed through the RBC phase discharge line into a static mixer (Kenics ½ inch with 6 elements, Chemineer, Inc.). Concurrent with the transfer of the RBC phase to the static mixer, an equal amount of WFI was also injected into the static mixer, wherein the WFI mixed with the RBC phase. The flow rates of the RBC phase and the WFI into the static mixer are each at about 0.25 lpm.

Mixing the RBC phase with WFI in the static mixer produced a lysed RBC colloid. The lysed RBC colloid was then transferred from the static mixer into a Sharples Super Centrifuge (Model # AS-16, Sharples Division of Alfa-Laval Separation, Inc.) which was suitable to separate the Hb from non-hemoglobin RBC components. The centrifuge was rotated at a rate sufficient to separate the lysed RBC colloid into a light Hb phase and a heavy phase. The light phase was composed of Hb and also contained non-hemoglobin components with a density approximately equal to or less than the density of Hb.

The Hb phase was continuously discharged from the centrifuge, through a 0.45 µm Millipore Pellicon Cassette, Cat # HVLP 000 C5 microfilter, and into a holding tank in preparation for Hb purification. Cell stroma were then returned with the retentate from the microfilter to the holding tank. During microfiltration, the temperature within the holding tank was maintained at 10°C or less. To improve efficiency, when the fluid pressure at the microfilter inlet increased from an initial pressure of about 10 psi to about 25 psi, microfiltration was complete. The Hb microfiltrate was then transferred from the microfilter into the microfiltrate tank.

Subsequently, the Hb microfiltrate was pumped through a 100,000 Millipore Cat # CDUF 050 H1 ultrafilter. A substantial portion of the Hb and water, contained in the Hb microfiltrate, permeated the 100,000 Dalton ultrafilter to form a Hb ultrafiltrate, while larger cell debris, such as proteins with a molecular weight above about 100,000 Dalton, were retained and recirculated back into the microfiltrate tank. Concurrently, WFI was continuously added to the microfiltrate tank as makeup for water lost in the ultrafiltrate. Generally, cell debris include all whole and fragmented cellular components with the exception of Hb, smaller cell proteins, electrolytes, coenzymes and organic metabolic intermediates.

Ultrafiltration continued until the concentration of Hb in the microfiltrate tank was less than 8 grams/liter (g/l). While ultrafiltering the Hb, the internal temperature of the microfiltrate tank was maintained at about 10°C.

5 The Hb ultrafiltrate was transferred into an ultrafiltrate tank, wherein the Hb ultrafiltrate was then recirculated through a 30,000 Dalton Millipore Cat # CDUF 050 T1 ultrafilter to remove smaller cell components, such as electrolytes, coenzymes, metabolic intermediates and proteins less than about 30,000 Daltons in molecular weight, and water from the Hb ultrafiltrate, thereby forming a concentrated Hb solution containing about 100 g Hb/l.

10 The concentrated Hb solution was then directed from the ultrafiltrate tank onto the media contained in parallel chromatographic columns (2 feet long with an 8 inch inner diameter) to separate the Hb by high performance liquid chromatography. The chromatographic columns contained an anion exchange medium suitable to separate Hb from nonhemoglobin proteins. The anion exchange media was formed from silica gel. The silica gel was exposed to γ -glycidoxypropylsilane to form active epoxide groups and then exposed to $C_3H_7(CH_3)NCl$ to form a quaternary ammonium anion exchange medium. This method of treating silica gel is described in the *Journal of Chromatography*, 120:321-333 (1976).

15 Each column was pre-treated by flushing the chromatographic columns with a first buffer which facilitated Hb binding. Then 4.52 liters of the concentrated Hb solution were injected into each chromatographic column. After injecting the concentrated Hb solution, the chromatographic columns were then washed by successively directing three different buffers through the chromatographic columns to produce a Hb eluate, by producing a pH gradient within the columns. The temperature of each buffer during use was about 12.4°C. The buffers were prefiltered through a 10,000 Dalton ultrafiltration membrane before injection onto the chromatographic columns.

20 The first buffer, 20 mM tris-hydroxymethyl aminomethane (Tris) (pH about 8.4 to about 9.4), transported the concentrated Hb solution into the media in the chromatographic columns to bind the Hb. The second buffer, a mixture of the first buffer and a third buffer, with the second buffer having a pH of about 8.3, then adjusted the pH within chromatographic columns to elute contaminating non-hemoglobin components from the chromatographic columns, while retaining the Hb.

Equilibration with the second buffer continued for about 30 minutes at a flow rate of approximately 3.56 lpm per column. The elute from the second buffer was discarded to waste. The third buffer, 50 mM Tris (pH about 6.5 to about 7.5), then eluted the Hb from the chromatographic columns.

5 The Hb eluate was then directed through a sterile 0.22 μ Sartobran Cat # 5232507 G1PH filter to a tank wherein the Hb eluate was collected. The first 3-to-4% of the Hb eluate and the last 3-to-4% of the Hb eluate were directed to waste.

10 The Hb eluate was further used if the eluate contained less than 0.05 EU/ml of endotoxin and contained less than 3.3 nmoles/ml phospholipids. To sixty liters of ultrapure eluate, which had a concentration of 100 g Hb/l, was added 9 l of 1.0 M NaCl, 20 mM Tris (pH 8.9) buffer, thereby forming a Hb solution with an ionic strength of 160 mM, to reduce the oxygen affinity of the Hb in the Hb solution. The Hb solution was then concentrated at 10°C, by recirculating through the ultrafilter, 15 specifically a 10,000 Dalton Millipore Helicon, Cat # CDUF050G1 filter, until the Hb concentration was 110 g/l.

 The Hb solution was then deoxygenated, until the pO_2 of the Hb solution was reduced to the level where HbO_2 content was about 10%, by recirculating the Hb solution at 12 lpm, through a 0.05 μ m Hoechst-Celanese Corporation Cat # G- 20 240/40) polypropylene microfilter phase transfer membrane, to form a deoxygenated Hb solution (hereinafter "deoxy-Hb"). Concurrently, a 60 lpm flow of nitrogen gas was directed through the counter side of the phase transfer membrane. During deoxygenation, the temperature of the Hb solution was maintained between about 19 °C and about 31°C.

25 Also during deoxygenation, and subsequently throughout the process, the Hb was maintained in a low oxygen environment to minimize oxygen absorption by the Hb and to maintain an oxygenated Hb (oxyhemoglobin or HbO_2) content of less than about 10% in the deoxy-Hb.

 The deoxy-Hb, 60 liters) was then diafiltered through an ultrafilter with 180 l 30 of a storage buffer, containing 0.2 wt % N-acetyl cysteine, 33 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.8) having a pO_2 of less than 50 torr, to form an oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb. Prior to mixing with the deoxy-Hb, the storage buffer was

-29-

depyrogenated with a 10,000 Dalton Millipore Helicon, Cat # CDUF050G1 depyrogenating filter.

5 The storage buffer was continuously added at a rate approximately equivalent to the fluid loss across the ultrafilter. Diafiltration continued until the volume of fluid lost through diafiltration across the ultrafilter was about three times the initial volume of the deoxy-Hb.

10 Prior to transferring the oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb into a polymerization apparatus, oxygen-depleted WFI was added to the polymerization reactor to purge the polymerization apparatus of oxygen to prevent oxygenation of oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb. The amount of WFI added to the polymerization apparatus was that amount which would result in a Hb solution with a concentration of about 40 g Hb/l, when the oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb was added to the polymerization reactor. The WFI was then recirculated throughout the polymerization apparatus, to deoxygenate the WFI by flow through a 0.05 μ m polypropylene microfilter phase transfer membrane (Hoechst-Celanese Corporation Cat # 5PCM-108, 80 sq. ft.)
15 against a counterflow of pressurized nitrogen. The flow rates of WFI and nitrogen gas, through the phase transfer membrane, were about 18 to 20 lpm and 40 to 60 lpm, respectively.

20 After the pO_2 of the WFI in the polymerization apparatus was reduced to less than about 2 torr pO_2 , the polymerization reactor was blanketed with nitrogen by a flow of about 20 lpm of nitrogen into the head space of the polymerization reactor. The oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb was then transferred into the polymerization reactor.

25 The polymerization was conducted in a 12 mM phosphate buffer with a pH of 7.8, having a chloride concentration less than or equal to about 35 mmolar.

The oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb and N-acetyl cysteine were subsequently slowly mixed with the cross-linking agent glutaraldehyde, specifically 29.4 grams of glutaraldehyde for each kilogram of Hb over a five hour period, while heating at 40°C and recirculating the Hb solution through a Kenics 1-1/2 inch static mixer with 6
30 elements (Chemineer, Inc.), to form a polymerized Hb (poly(Hb)) solution.

Recirculating the oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb and the glutaraldehyde through the static mixer caused turbulent flow conditions with generally uniform mixing of the glutaraldehyde with the oxidation-stabilized deoxy-Hb, thereby

reducing the potential for forming pockets of deoxy-Hb containing high concentrations of glutaraldehyde. Generally uniform mixing of glutaraldehyde and deoxy-Hb reduced the formation of high molecular weight poly(Hb) (having a molecular weight above 500,000 Daltons) and also permitted faster mixing of glutaraldehyde and deoxy-Hb during polymerization.

In addition, significant Hb intramolecular cross-linking resulted during Hb polymerization as an effect of the presence of N-acetyl cysteine upon the polymerization of Hb.

After polymerization, the temperature of the poly(Hb) solution in the polymerization reactor was reduced to a temperature between about 15°C to about 25°C.

The poly(Hb) solution was then concentrated by recirculating the poly(Hb) solution through the ultrafilter until the concentration of the poly(Hb) was increased to about 85 g/l. A suitable ultrafilter is a 30,000 Dalton filter (e.g., Millipore Helicon, Cat # CDUF050LT).

Subsequently, the poly(Hb) solution was then mixed with 66.75 g sodium borohydride and again recirculated through the static mixer. Specifically, for every nine liters of poly(Hb) solution, one liter of 0.25 M sodium borohydride solution was added at a rate of 0.1 to 0.12 lpm.

Prior to adding the sodium borohydride to the poly(Hb) solution, the pH of the poly(Hb) solution was basified by adjusting pH to a pH of about 10 to preserve the sodium borohydride and to prevent hydrogen gas formation. The pH of the poly(Hb) solution was adjusted by diafiltering the poly(Hb) solution with approximately 215 l of depyrogenated, deoxygenated 12 mM sodium borate buffer, having a pH of about 10.4 to about 10.6. The poly(Hb) solution was diafiltered by recirculating the poly(Hb) solution from the polymerization reactor through the 30 kD ultrafilter. The sodium borate buffer was added to the poly(Hb) solution at a rate approximately equivalent to the rate of fluid loss across the ultrafilter from diafiltration. Diafiltration continued until the volume of fluid lost across the ultrafilter from diafiltration was about three times the initial volume of the poly(Hb) solution in the polymerization reactor.

Following pH adjustment, sodium borohydride solution was added to the polymerization reactor to reduce bonds in the poly(Hb) solution to bonds and to

form stable poly(Hb) in solution. During the sodium borohydride addition, the poly(Hb) solution in the polymerization reactor was continuously recirculated through the static mixer and the 0.05 μm polypropylene microfilter phase transfer membrane to remove dissolved oxygen and hydrogen. Flow through a static mixer also provided turbulent sodium borohydride flow conditions that rapidly and effectively mixed sodium borohydride with the poly(Hb) solution. The flow rates of poly(Hb) solution and nitrogen gas through the 0.05 μm phase transfer membrane were between about 2.0 to 4.0 lpm and about 12 to 18 lpm, respectively. After completion of the sodium borohydride addition, reduction continued in the polymerization reactor while an agitator contained therein rotated at approximately 75 rotations per minute.

Approximately one hour after the sodium borohydride addition, the stable poly(Hb) solution was recirculated from the polymerization reactor through the 30,000 Dalton ultrafilter until the stable poly(Hb) solution concentration was 110 g/l. Following concentration, the pH and electrolytes of the stable poly(Hb) solution were restored to physiologic levels to form a stable polymerized Hb blood-substitute, by diafiltering the stable poly(Hb) solution, through the 30,000 Dalton ultrafilter, with a filtered, deoxygenated, low pH buffer containing 27 mM sodium lactate, 12 mM NAC, 115 mM NaCl, 4 mM KCl, and 1.36 mM CaCl_2 in WFI, (pH 5.0). Diafiltration continued until the volume of fluid lost through diafiltration across the ultrafilter was about 6 times the pre-diafiltration volume of the concentrated Hb product.

After the pH and electrolytes were restored to physiologic levels, the stable polymerized Hb blood-substitute was then diluted to a concentration of 5.0 g/dl by adding the filtered, deoxygenated low pH buffer to the polymerization reactor. The diluted blood-substitute was then diafiltered by recirculating from the polymerization reactor through the static mixer and a 100,000 Dalton purification filter against a filtered deoxygenated buffer containing 27 mM sodium lactate, 12 mM NAC, 115 mM NaCl, 4 mM KCl, and 1.36 mM CaCl_2 in WFI, (pH 7.8). Diafiltration continued until the blood-substitute contained less than or equal to about 10% modified tetrameric and unmodified tetrameric species by GPC when run under dissociating conditions.

-32-

The purification filter was run under conditions of low transmembrane pressure with a restricted permeate line. Following removal of substantial amounts of modified tetrameric Hb and unmodified tetrameric Hb, recirculation of the blood-substitute continued through the 30,000 Dalton ultrafilter until the concentration of the blood-substitute was about 130 g/l.

The stable blood-substitute was then stored in a suitable container having a low oxygen environment and a low oxygen in-leakage.

Example 2

Hemoglobin Blood-Substitute Storage: Foil Overwrap

The hemoglobin blood-substitute, as prepared in Example 1, packaged in a 600 mL Stericon package, was overwrapped in a foil laminate package (KAPAK 50303, referred to below as "foil"), Cryovac BYV200 or Cryovac P640B package. KAPAK 50303 is foil laminate container wherein the foil layer is aluminum foil. Cryovac BYV200 is a laminate containing a 0.0006 inch (or 0.015 millimeters) two-sided Saran-coated polyvinyl alcohol layer. The oxygen permeability of these two laminates is less than 0.02 cc per 100 square inch (or 0.02 cc per 645 square centimeters) per 24 hrs per atm at 72°F (or 22° C) and 0% humidity. Cryovac P640B is a laminate material comprising a 0.0006 in. (or 0.015 millimeters) Saran-coated, biaxially-oriented Nylon layer, an adhesive and a linear low density polyethylene sealant layer. The oxygen permeability of the material is about 8 to 15 cc per 100 in.² (or about 8 to 15 cc per 645 square centimeters) per 24 hours per atm at 72°F (or 22° C) and 0% humidity. The packaged blood substitutes were maintained at room temperature for about 418 days with periodic sampling of the concentration and/or levels of N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC), bis-N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC₂), total Hb (THb), oxygenated hemoglobin (HbO₂) and methemoglobin (metHb). The results are set forth in Table II.

Table II
Stability Data on Overwraps

Day	Over-wrap	NAC (%)	NAC ₂ (%)	THb (g/dl)	HbO ₂ (%)	metHB (%)
0	Foil	0.1515	0.008	10.7	4.1	-0.2
0	BYV200	0.1586	0.0139	10.7	8.8	-0.3
0	P640B	0.1274	0.0829	11.7	5.7	1.1
43	Foil	0.1688	0.0155	11.3	3.3	-0.3
43	BYV200	0.1509	0.0365	11.1	2.7	0.3
43	P640B	0.0507	0.1927	11.2	5.6	6.2
117	Foil	0.1721	0.0136	11.7	2.6	0.0
117	BYV200	0.1433	0.0238	11.9	3.0	0.1
117	P640B	0.0022	0.2355	12.5	12.7	30.7
180	Foil	0.1818	0.0108	12.1	2.9	-0.1
180	BYV200	0.1674	0.0327	12.5	2.5	0.2
180	P640B	N.D.	0.2259	12.8	18.2	49.6
418	Foil	0.15	0.05	11.6	4.5	1.2
418	BYV200	0.17	0.04	11.8	3.7	0.5
418	P640B	N.D.	0.19	12.0	-1.3	92.3

The above experiment was essentially repeated wherein a hemoglobin blood-substitute was overwrapped in a foil laminate package (KAPAK 50303). The packaged blood substitutes were maintained at room temperature for about 24 months with periodic sampling of the concentration and/or levels of N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC), bis-N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC₂), total Hb (THb), oxygenated hemoglobin (HbO₂) and methemoglobin (metHb). The results are set forth in Table III.

-34-

Table III
Stability Data on Foil Overwrap

Month	NAC (%)	NAC ₂ (%)	THb (g/dl)	HbO ₂ (%)	metHB (%)
0	0.16	0.04	13.1	4	3
3	0.13	0.04	13.4	3	2
6	0.14	0.03	13.3	3	2
9	0.15	0.03	13.2	4	2
12	0.13	0.06	13.3	5	2
18	0.14	0.05	13.2	3	2
24	0.14	0.02	13.3	3	2

Example 3

Hemoglobin Blood-Substitute Storage: Primary Package

The hemoglobin blood-substitute, as prepared in Example 1 was packaged in an oxygen barrier primary package (E-13135 and E13242, American National Can).

- 5 The construction of the primary package is discussed in detail above. The primary package is a laminate material comprising a medium density polyethylene layer, ethylene vinyl alcohol/nylon layer, and linear low density polyethylene sealant layer.

Example 4

Hemoglobin Blood-Substitute Storage:

10 Transparent Overwrap

- 15 The hemoglobin blood-substitute, as prepared in Example 1, packaged in a suitable primary package, was overwrapped in a transparent laminate package constructed from polyester (PET)/Silicone Oxide (SiO_x)/polyethylene laminate (manufactured by Rollprint, Addison, IL) and a metal foil laminate using the Tiromat automated packaging machine. The construction of the containers are discussed in detail above. The oxygen permeability of the material is about 0.0005 cc per 100 in² (or about 0.0005 cc per 645 square centimeters) per atm per day (25°C, 100%/50% RH). The packaged blood substitutes were maintained at 40°C and 100%/60% RH for about 12 months and the concentration and/or levels of N-

acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC), bis-N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC₂), total Hb (THb), oxygenated hemoglobin (HbO₂) and methemoglobin (metHb) were measured. The results are set forth in Table IV. Maintenance of the samples at the elevated temperature of 40°C for 12 months has the effect of storage for 24 months at 23°C.

5

Table IV

Accelerated Stability Data on SiO_x Transparent Overwraps

Month	NAC (%)	NAC ₂ (%)	THb (%)	HbO ₂ (%)	MetHb (%)
0	0.15	0.12	13.4	2.4	0.8
3	0.12	0.06	13.2	1.9	0.7
6	0.11	0.03	13.4	2.1	0.9
9	0.13	0.03	13.5	2.3	0.8
12	0.11	0.04	13.5	1.9	0.8

10

The above storage experiment was repeated with a different transparent laminat material, comprising silicon oxide deposited on polyester, manufactured by Perfecseal (Philadelphia, PA). The oxygen permeability of the material is about 0.01375 cc per 100 in² (or about 0.01375 cc per 645 square centimeters) atm per day (25°C, 100%/50% RH). The results are set forth in Table V.

15

Table V

Accelerated Stability Data on SiO_x Transparent Overwrap II

Month	NAC (%)	NAC ₂ (%)	Thb (%)	HbO ₂ (%)	MetHb (%)
0	0.15	0.02	13.35	2.4	0.8
3	0.11	0.06	13.3	3.0	1.8
6	0.07	0.09	13.2	3.0	2.4
9	0.1	0.13	13.4	3.3	3.8
12	0.07	0.12	13.5	5.2	4.8

20

25

Example 5

Polymerized Hemoglobin Analysis

The endotoxin concentration in the hemoglobin product is determined by the method "Kinetic/ Turbidimetric LAL 5000 Methodology" developed by Associates of Cape Cod, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, J. Levin *et al.*, *J. Lab. Clin. Med.*, 75:903-911 (1970). Various methods were used to test for any traces of stroma for example, a precipitation assay, immunoblotting, and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for a specific cell membrane protein or glycolipid known by those skilled in the art.

Particulate counting was determined by the method "Particulate Matter in Injections: Large Volume Injections for Single Dose Infusions", *U.S Pharmacopeia*, 22:1596, 1990.

To determine glutaraldehyde concentration, a 400 μ l representative sample of the hemoglobin product was derivatized with dinitrophenylhydrazine and then a 100 μ l aliquot of the derivative solution was injected onto a YMC AQ-303 ODS column at 27 °C, at a rate of 1 ml/min., along with a gradient. The gradient consisted of two mobile phases, 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in water and 0.08% TFA in acetonitrile. The gradient flow consisted of a constant 60% 0.08% TFA in acetonitrile for 6.0 minutes, a linear gradient to 85% 0.08% TFA in acetonitrile over 12 minutes, a linear gradient to 100% 0.08% TFA in acetonitrile over 4 minutes hold at 100% 0.08% TFA in acetonitrile for 2 minutes and re-equilibrate at 45% of 0.1% TFA in water. Ultraviolet detection was measured at 360 nm.

To determine NAC concentration, an aliquot of hemoglobin product was diluted 1:100 with degassed sodium phosphate in water and 50 μ l was injected onto a YMC AQ-303 ODS column with a gradient. The gradient buffers consisted of a sodium phosphate in water solution and a mixture of 80% acetonitrile in water with 0.05% TFA. The gradient flow consisted of 100% sodium phosphate in water for 15 minutes, then a linear gradient to 100% mixture of 80% acetonitrile and 0.05% TFA over 5 minutes, with a hold for 5 minutes. The system was then re-equilibrated at 100% sodium phosphate for 20 minutes.

Phospholipid analysis was done by a method based on procedures contained in the following two papers: Kolarovic *et al.*, "A Comparison of Extraction Methods for the Isolation of Phospholipids from Biological Sources", *Anal. Biochem.*,

156:244-250, 1986 and Duck-Chong, C. G., "A Rapid Sensitive Method for Determining Phospholipid Phosphorus Involving Digestion With Magnesium Nitrate", *Lipids*, 14:492-497, 1979.

Osmolarity was determined by analysis on an Advanced Cryomatic
5 Osmometer, Model #3C2, Advanced Instruments, Inc., Needham, Massachusetts.

Total hemoglobin, methemoglobin and oxyhemoglobin concentrations were determined on a Co-Oximeter Model #482, from Instrumentation Laboratory, Lexington, Massachusetts.

Na⁺, K⁺, Cl⁻, Ca⁺⁺, pO₂ concentrations were determined by a Novastat Profile
10 4, Nova Biomedical Corporation, Waltham, Massachusetts.

Oxygen binding constant, P₅₀ was determined by a Hemox-Analyzer, TCS Corporation, Southampton, Pennsylvania.

Temperature and pH were determined by standard methods known by those skilled in the art.

15 Molecular weight (M.W.) was determined by conducting gel permeation chromatography (GPC) on the hemoglobin products under dissociating conditions. A representative sample of the hemoglobin product was analyzed for molecular weight distribution. The hemoglobin product was diluted to 4 mg/ml within a mobile phase of 50 mM Bis-Tris (pH 6.5), 750 mM MgCl₂, and 0.1 mM EDTA.
20 This buffer serves to dissociate Hb tetramer into dimers, that have not been cross-linked to other Hb dimers through intramolecular or intermolecular crosslinks, from the poly(Hb). The diluted sample was injected onto a TosoHaas G3000SW column. Flow rate was 0.5 ml/min. and ultraviolet detection was recorded at 280 nm.

The results of the above tests on veterinary (OXYGLOBIN™) and human
25 Hb blood-substitutes, formed according to the method of invention, are summarized in Tables VI and VII, respectively.

Table VI

	PARAMETER	RESULTS
	pH (18-22°C)	physiologically accept able pH
	Endotoxin	< 0.5 EU/ml
5	Sterility Test	Meets Test
	Phospholipids ^a	<3.3 nm/ml
	Total Hemoglobin	12.0 - 14.0 g/dl
	Methemoglobin	<15%
	Oxyhemoglobin	<10%
10	Sodium, Na ⁺	145-160 mM
	Potassium, K ⁺	3.5-5.5 mM
	Chloride, Cl ⁻	105-120 mM
	Calcium, Ca ⁺⁺	0.5-1.5 mM
	Boron	<10 ppm
15	Osmolality	290-310 mOsm
	Glutaraldehyde	<3.5 µg/ml
	N-acetyl-L-cysteine	<0.2%
	M.W. >500,000	<15%
	Unmodified Tetramer	<5%
20	Particulate Content >10µ	<12/ml
	Particulate Content >25µ	<2/ml

a measured in Hb before polymerization

Table VII

	PARAMETER	RESULTS
	pH (18-22°C)	Physiologically acceptable pH
	Endotoxin	< 0.5 EU/ml
5	Sterility Test	Meets Test
	Phospholipids ^a	<3.3 nm/ml
	Total Hemoglobin	12.0 - 14.0 g/dl
	Methemoglobin	<15%
	Oxyhemoglobin	<10%
10	Sodium, Na ⁺	145-160 mM
	Potassium, K ⁺	3.5-5.5 mM
	Chloride, Cl ⁻	105-120 mM
	Calcium, Ca ⁺⁺	0.5-1.5 mM
	Boron	<10 ppm
15	Osmolality	290-310 mOsm
	Glutaraldehyde	<3.5 µg/ml
	N-acetyl-L-cysteine	≤0.2%
	M.W. >500,000	≤15%
	M.W. ≤ 65,000	<10%
20	M.W. <32,000	<5%
	Particulate Content >10µ	<12/ml
	Particulate Content >25µ	<2/ml

^a measured in Hb before polymerization

Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention described herein. These and all other such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following claims.

CLAIMS

The invention claimed is:

1. A method for preserving a packaged deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute comprising maintaining packaged deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute in an oxygen barrier film overwrap package, wherein at least one face of the overwrap package comprises a transparent laminate material and wherein at least one other face of the overwrap package comprises a foil laminate material.
2. The method of Claim 1, wherein the transparent laminate comprises a silicon oxide coated polyester film.
3. The method of Claim 1, wherein the overwrap package is produced by;
 - a) forming said foil laminate to define at least one chamber,
 - b) placing the packaged deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute into said chamber; and
 - c) heat sealing the transparent laminate to the foil laminate, whereby said oxygen barrier film overwrap is formed, thereby containing the packaged hemoglobin blood substitute within the overwrap.
4. A method for preserving a packaged deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute in an oxygen barrier film overwrap package, wherein at least one face of the overwrap package comprises a transparent laminate material, comprising silicon oxide coated polyester film and wherein at least one other face of the overwrap package comprises a foil laminate material, wherein the overwrap is produced by;
 - a) forming said foil laminate to define at least one chamber,
 - b) placing the packaged deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute into said chambers; and

- c) heat sealing the transparent laminate to the foil laminate whereby said oxygen barrier film overwrap is formed, thereby containing the packaged hemoglobin blood substitute within the overwrap.
- 5. The method of any one of Claims 1 or 4, wherein the hemoglobin blood substitute within the overwrap is maintained under a nitrogen, argon or helium atmosphere.
- 6. The method of Claims 1 or 4, wherein the overwrap has an oxygen permeability of less than about 0.01 cc per 645 square centimeters over 24 hours at one atmosphere and at about 23°C.
- 7. A preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute, comprising:
 - a) a packaged deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute; and
 - b) an oxygen barrier film overwrap package containing the packaged deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute, wherein at least one face of the overwrap package comprises a transparent laminate material and wherein at least one other face of the overwrap package comprises a foil laminate material.
- 8. The preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of Claim 6 wherein the transparent laminate comprises a silicon oxide coated polyester film.
- 9. A preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute comprising:
 - a) a packaged deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute; and
 - b) an oxygen barrier film overwrap package, wherein at least one face of the overwrap package comprises a transparent laminate material and wherein at least one other face of the overwrap package comprises a foil laminate material, wherein the overwrap is produced by:
 - i) forming said foil laminate to define at least one chamber;
 - ii) placing the packaged deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute into said chambers; and

- iii) heat sealing the transparent laminate to the foil laminate whereby said oxygen barrier film overwrap is formed thereby containing the packaged hemoglobin blood substitute within the overwrap.
10. The preserved deoxygenated blood substitute of Claims 7 or 9, wherein the hemoglobin blood substitute within the overwrap is maintained under a nitrogen, argon or helium atmosphere.
11. The preserved deoxygenated blood substitute of Claims 7 or 9, wherein the overwrap has an oxygen permeability of less than about 0.01 cc per 645 square centimeters over 24 hours at one atmosphere and at about 23°C.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Int. Application No

PCT/US 00/18750

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5084558 A		ES 2032802 T	01-03-1993
		GR 3004668 T	28-04-1993
		HK 37297 A	04-04-1997
		JP 2501067 T	12-04-1990
		JP 2962731 B	12-10-1999
		WO 8803408 A	19-05-1988
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HAMILTON, BROOK, SMITH & REYNOLDS, P.C.
Two Militia Drive
Lexington, MA 02421-4799

Telephone: (781) 861-6240

Facsimile: (781) 861-9540

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From: N. Scott Pierce
Subject: International Application No.: PCT/US00/18750
International Filing Date: 7 July 2000
Applicant: Biopure Corporation
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Priority Date Claimed: 7 July 1999
Attorney's Docket No.: 1161.1027-030

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HAMILTON, BROOK, SMITH & REYNOLDS, P.C.
Two Militia Drive
Lexington, MA 02421-4799

FAXED
5-11-01

Telephone: (781) 861-6240

Facsimile: (781) 861-9540

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Fax Number: 011-49-89-2399-4465

From: N. Scott Pierce

Subject: International Application No.: PCT/US00/18750
International Filing Date: 7 July 2000
Applicant: Biopure Corporation
Receiving Office: RO/US
Priority Date Claimed: 7 July 1999
Attorney's Docket No.: 1161.1027-030

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITY (IPEA)

International Application No.: PCT/US00/18750
International Filing Date: 7 July 2000
Applicant: Biopure Corporation
Receiving Office: RO/US
Priority Date Claimed: 7 July 1999
Attorney's Docket No.: 1161.1027-030

REPLY TO FIRST WRITTEN OPINION

VIA FACSIMILE, ORIGINAL VIA EXPRESS MAIL INTERNATIONAL

International Preliminary Examining
Authority (IPEA)
European Patent Office
D-80298 Munich, GERMANY

Sir:

This is a reply to the First Written Opinion mailed from the International Preliminary Examining Authority on 31 January 2001.

The application is amended to cancel Claims 1-12 and to add new Claims 1-28. Support for the new claims can be found in the claims as originally filed, in the Summary of the Invention (page 3, line 1 through page 4, line 25), and in the Detailed Description of the Invention (page 6, line 8 through page 7, line 30, and at page 34, line 8 through page 35, line 26). No new matter has been added.

As requested by the Examiner, the specification has been amended, at page 1, line 11 to correct reference to issued patent 5,840,852. Also, the specification has been amended at page 2, line 30 to include a brief summary of document D1 (U.S. 5,691,452).

In accordance with PCT Rule 66.8(a) replacement pages 1 through 2.1 and 41 through 43 through 43.1 are attached. For the Examiner's convenience, the remainder of this reply is itemized according to comments made by the Examiner in the Written Opinion.

V. Reasoned Statement under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with Regard to Novelty, Inventive Step or Industrial Applicability

The Examiner stated that the subject matter of Claim 1 does not involve an inventive step in view of reference D1 (U.S. 5,691,452). Specifically, the Examiner stated that D1 discloses a method wherein an overwrap package can include glass, which leads to the overwrap package being at least partially transparent. Further, the Examiner stated that, since it is obvious for the skilled person that, depending on circumstances, the transparency can alternatively be provided by use of a transparent laminate material, Claim 1 cannot be considered as involving an inventive step in view of D1.

Applicant's claimed method includes maintaining a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute in an oxygen barrier film overwrap. The oxygen barrier film overwrap includes a transparent laminate material and a foil laminate material. The transparent laminate material includes a silicon oxide layer. The foil laminate material forms a chamber. The deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute and the primary package are sealed within the chamber between the foil laminate material and the transparent laminate material of the oxygen barrier film overwrap.

The claimed invention also relates to a preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute that includes a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute contained within a primary package. An oxygen barrier film overwrap package includes a transparent laminate material and a foil laminate material forms a chamber. The transparent laminate material includes a silicon oxide layer. The deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute and the primary package are sealed within the chamber between the foil laminate material and the transparent laminate material, thereby preserving the deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute in an environment that is substantially free of oxygen.

Applicant's claimed invention has many advantages. For example, the oxygen barrier film overwrap includes at least one clear face (or region or side) that allows a label on the primary package to be seen. Therefore, a second label typically is not required on the overwrap. Use of an overwrap that includes a transparent laminate material and a foil laminate material enables visual inspection through the transparent laminate material, while enabling use of a relatively formable material, the foil laminate, to create a volume (or chamber) within the overwrap to contain the hemoglobin blood substitute. Further,

product quality and primary package integrity can be evaluated, such as by observation, without breaking the seal of the overwrap.

Reference D1 discloses use of foil laminate packages to overwrap hemoglobin blood substitutes contained within primary packages. The overwrap can be formed from a variety of materials, such as polymer films and laminates, such as foil laminates (see Col. 2, line 59 through Col. 3, line 57). Foil laminates described in reference D1 are laminates of a suitable metal, such as aluminum, silver or gold, that has been laminated with a polymeric layer, such as polyester, polypropylene, nylon, etc. As described at Col. 3, lines 21-31, bags can be formed from foil laminates, such as polyester/foil laminate materials, by bonding separate sheets of polyester/foil laminates at parameters thereof, to form a tightly closed, oxygen impermeable construction having a fillable center.

There is no disclosure or suggestion that any of the materials employed to form overwraps are transparent. Also, there is no disclosure or suggestion in reference D1 of an oxygen barrier film overwrap that includes a foil laminate material and a transparent laminate material, wherein the transparent laminate material includes a silicon oxide layer, and wherein a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute contained within a primary package is sealed within a chamber formed in the foil laminate, and between the foil laminate material and the transparent laminate material. Further, there is no disclosure of a method of employing such an oxygen barrier film overwrap to preserve a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and grant of a favorable statement with regard to novelty and inventive step for all of the claims set forth in the attached substitute pages.

VII. Certain Defects in the International Application

The Examiner stated that, in case the amended claims do not validly claim a priority, reference D2 (WO-0021366) needs to be taken into consideration. For example, the Examiner stated that Claims 1 and 2 of reference D2 describe a primary package that includes a transparent polymer material having at least one layer, and that it appears to be obvious to use the material disclosed for a primary package in reference D2 as an overwrap package.

Applicant's claimed invention is fully supported by the priority document, U.S. Serial No. 09/349,290, filed July 7, 1999. Therefore, the substituted claims filed herewith validly claim priority to the earlier filing date and reference D2, which was published on April 20, 2000, is not prior art with regard to the instant, claimed invention. Further, there is no disclosure in reference D2 of Applicant's claimed method for preserving a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute, or of the claimed preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute. Specifically, there is no disclosure or suggestion in reference D2 of maintaining a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute in an oxygen barrier film overwrap that includes a transparent laminate material and a foil laminate material. There also is no disclosure of such a claimed method for preserving a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute or of a preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute, wherein the transparent laminate material includes a silicon oxide layer.

The Examiner made reference to certain defects in the claims and the specification. The claims and the description in the specification have been amended, as appropriate, to conform to Rules 5.1(a)(ii), 6.3(b) and Article 34(2)(b).

The document number referred to on page 1, line 11 (U.S. Patent 5,840,582) has been corrected, as suggested by the Examiner.

VIII. Certain Observations on the International Application

The Examiner stated that various definitions of the invention given in independent Claims 1, 4, 7 and 9 are such that the claims as a whole are not clear and concise, contrary to Article 6 PCT. Specifically, the Examiner stated that the claims should be recast to include only the minimum number of independent claims in any one category, with dependent claims as appropriate.

As requested by the Examiner, the claims have been recast. New Claims 1-28 include only two independent claims; Claim 1 is directed to a method for preserving a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute, and Claim 15 is directed to a preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute. All other claims are dependent claims.

The Examiner also stated that Claim 1 is unclear because it is not clearly defined which portions of the overwrap package are referred to by the expressions "one face of the overwrap package" and "at least one other face of the overwrap package." Further,

the Examiner stated that the subject matter of Claim 1 does not comprise features which overcome the problem stated on page 2, lines 31-33, since within Claim 1 only a transparent laminate material is referred to, such that features are missing leading to this transparent laminate not having the disadvantage of the transparent laminate (clear silicon containing laminates) stated in the above-cited portion of the description.

New Claim 1 has eliminated the expressions “one face of the overwrap package” and “at least one other face of the overwrap package.” New Claims 1 and 15 state that a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute contained within a primary package is sealed between the foil laminate material and the transparent laminate material of an oxygen barrier film overwrap. Further, new Claims 1 and 15 articulate a feature that overcomes the disadvantage identified at page 2, lines 31-33 of the specification concerning use of clear silicon-containing laminates. Specifically, as stated at page 2, lines 31-33, clear silicon-containing laminates with high oxygen and moisture barrier properties have not been useful in automated packaging equipment because the stress on the material caused it to crack or otherwise lose barrier properties. Applicant’s claimed method and preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute include use of a foil laminate material that forms a chamber. Use of a foil laminate that forms a chamber enables deoxygenated hemoglobin to be contained within the chamber, and also enables the chamber to be sealed by use of a silicon oxide-containing transparent laminate material without having to deform the transparent laminate material. These features are described in the specification at page 6, lines 8-22 and at page 7, line 20-27. Therefore, new Claims 1 and 15, and claims dependent from them, overcome the objections raised by the Examiner.

The Examiner stated that additional features of Claims 6 and 11 were unclear because they define an effect to be achieved, but not the technical features required to obtain such an effect. Additional claims that include similar features have been included in the substitute pages attached to this reply. The merits of these claims will be addressed at the national stage.

The Examiner indicated that the description is unclear since features not comprised in independent claims sometimes are referred to as features of the invention or

embodiments of the invention and not as advantageous or preferred features. Specifically, the Examiner cited page 3, lines 9 and 10, page 4, lines 8-25 and page 5, line 22.

The specification will be amended to correct these matters at the national stage.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

For the reasons stated above, Applicant believes that the subject matter of each of the claims is novel and includes an inventive step, thereby satisfying the requirements of PCT articles 33(2) and 33(3). Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests an affirmative statement under PCT Article 35(2) from the International Preliminary Examining Authority with respect to all of the attached claims.

Respectfully submitted,

HAMILTON, BROOK, SMITH & REYNOLDS, P.C.

By 

N. Scott Pierce

Registration No. 34,900

Telephone: (781) 861-6240

Facsimile: (781) 861-9540

Lexington, Massachusetts 02421-4799

Dated: 5/11/01

PRESERVING A HEMOGLOBIN BLOOD SUBSTITUTE WITH A TRANSPARENT OVERWRAP

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This Application is a Continuation of copending U.S. Patent Application
5 Serial No. 09/349,290, filed on July 7, 1999, which is a Continuation-in-Part of U.S.
Patent Application Serial No. 09/173,189, filed on October 14, 1998, which is a
Continuation-in-Part of U.S. Patent application Serial No. 08/974,658, filed on
November 19, 1997 now abandoned, which is a Continuation of U.S. Patent
Application Serial No. 08/471,583, filed June 7, 1995 now issued Patent 5,691,452,
10 which is a Continuation-in-Part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/458,916,
filed June 2, 1995 now issued Patent 5,840,852, which is a Continuation of U.S.
Patent Application Serial No. 08/409,337, filed March 23, 1995 now issued Patent
5,854,209.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 There exists a need for a blood-substitute to treat or prevent hypoxia
resulting from blood loss (e.g, from acute hemorrhage or during surgical operations),
resulting from anemia (e.g., pernicious anemia or sickle cell anemia), or resulting
from shock (e.g, volume deficiency shock, anaphylactic shock, septic shock or
allergic shock).

20 The use of blood and blood fractions as in these capacities as a blood-substitute is
fraught with disadvantages. For example, the use of whole blood often is
accompanied by the risk of transmission of hepatitis-producing viruses and AIDS-
producing viruses which can complicate patient recovery or result in patient
fatalities. Additionally, the use of whole blood requires blood-typing and cross-
25 matching to avoid immunohematological problems and interdonor incompatibility.

Human hemoglobin, as a blood-substitute, possesses osmotic activity and the
ability to transport and transfer oxygen, but it has the disadvantage of rapid
elimination from circulation by the renal route and through vascular walls, resulting
in a very short, and therefore, a typically unsatisfactory half-life. Further, human

hemoglobin is also frequently contaminated with toxic levels of endotoxins, bacteria and/or viruses.

Non-human hemoglobin suffers from the same deficiencies as human hemoglobin. In addition, hemoglobin from non-human sources is also typically
5 contaminated with proteins, such as antibodies, which could cause an immune system response in the recipient.

Previously, at least four other types of blood-substitutes have been utilized, including perfluorochemicals, synthesized hemoglobin analogues, liposome-encapsulated hemoglobin, and chemically-modified hemoglobin. However, many of
10 these blood-substitutes have typically had short intravascular retention times, being removed by the circulatory system as foreign substances or lodging in the liver, spleen, and other tissues. Also, many of these blood-substitutes have been biologically incompatible with living systems.

Thus, in spite of the recent advances in the preparation of hemoglobin-based
15 blood-substitutes, the need has continued to exist for a blood-substitute which has levels of contaminants, such as endotoxins, bacteria, viruses, phospholipids and non-hemoglobin proteins, which are sufficiently low to generally prevent an immune system response and any toxicological effects resulting from an infusion of the blood-substitute. In addition, the blood-substitute must also be capable of
20 transporting and transferring adequate amounts of oxygen to tissues under ambient conditions and must have a good intravascular retention time.

Further, it is preferred that the blood-substitute 1) has an oncotic activity generally equivalent to that of whole blood, 2) can be transfused to most recipients without cross-matching or sensitivity testing, and 3) can be stored with minimum
25 amounts of refrigeration for long periods.

The blood-substitute is typically packaged in a metal foil laminate overwrap having high O₂ and moisture barrier properties. The metal foil laminates are typically opaque, thus not allowing visual inspection of the product nor the inspection of the integrity of the primary package. Furthermore, an opaque
30 overwrap requires the use of a second label on the outside of the overwrap. An example of an opaque overwrap is described in U.S. 5,691,452, issued on November 25, 1997, wherein a method is disclosed for preserving a deoxygenated hemoglobin

-2.1-

blood substitute that includes maintaining the deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute in an oxygen barrier film overwrap of a foil laminate material.

In the past, clear silicon containing laminates with high oxygen and moisture barrier properties have not been useful in automated packaging equipment because
5 the stress on the material caused it to crack or otherwise lose barrier properties.

Substitute Claims

1. A method for preserving a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute comprising maintaining a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute, that is contained within a primary package in an oxygen barrier film overwrap that includes a transparent laminate material and a foil laminate material that forms a chamber, wherein the transparent laminate material includes a silicon oxide layer and wherein the deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute and the primary package are sealed within the chamber between the foil laminate material and the transparent laminate material of the oxygen barrier film overwrap.
2. The method of Claim 1, wherein the transparent laminate material further includes a polyester layer.
3. The method of Claim 2, wherein the transparent laminate material further includes a linear low density polymer layer.
4. The method of Claim 3, wherein the linear low density polymer layer is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene, polypropylene, and copolymers thereof.
5. The method of Claim 4, wherein linear low density polymer payer is linear low density polyethylene.
6. The method of Claim 5, wherein the transparent laminate material and foil laminate material are continuously bonded at a perimeter of the oxygen barrier film overwrap.
7. The method of Claim 6, wherein the oxygen barrier film overwrap has an oxygen permeability of less than about 0.01 cc per 645 cm² per 24 hours per atmosphere at 23°C.

8. The method of Claim 7, wherein the oxygen barrier film overwrap has an oxygen permeability of less than about 0.001 cc per 645 cm² per 24 hours per atmosphere at 23°C.
9. The method of Claim 8, wherein the silicon oxide layer has a thickness in a range of between about 100 Å and about 2000 Å.
10. The method of Claim 9, wherein the polyethylene layer has a thickness of between about 0.013 and about 0.254 millimeters.
11. The method of Claim 10, wherein the polyethylene layer has a thickness of about 0.0508 millimeters.
12. The method of Claim 10, wherein the oxygen permeability of the oxygen barrier film overwrap is less than about 0.0005 cc per 645 cm² per 24 hours per atmosphere at 25°C and 100%/50% inside/outside relative humidity.
13. The method of Claim 12, wherein the transparent laminate material has an oxygen permeability of about 0.0005 cc per 645 cm² per atmosphere per day at 25°C and 100%/50% inside/outside relative humidity.
14. The method of Claim 13, wherein the hemoglobin blood substitute is maintained under a nitrogen, argon or helium atmosphere.
15. A preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute, comprising:
 - a) a deoxygenated hemoglobin-blood substitute contained within a primary package; and
 - b) an oxygen barrier film overwrap package that includes a transparent laminate material and a foil laminate material that forms a chamber, wherein the transparent laminate material includes a silicon oxide layer and wherein the deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute and the primary package are sealed within the chamber between the foil laminate material and the transparent laminate material, thereby

preserving the deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute in an environment that is substantially free of oxygen.

16. The preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of Claim 15, wherein the transparent laminate material further includes a polyester layer.
17. The preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of Claim 16, wherein the transparent laminate material further includes a linear low density polymer layer.
18. The preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of Claim 17, wherein the linear low density polymer layer is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene, polypropylene, and copolymers thereof.
19. The preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of Claim 18, wherein linear low density polymer payer is a linear low density polyethylene.
20. The preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of Claim 19, wherein the transparent laminate material and foil laminate material are continuously bonded at a perimeter of the oxygen barrier film overwrap.
21. The preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of Claim 20, wherein the oxygen barrier film overwrap has an oxygen permeability of less than about 0.01 cc per 645 cm² per 24 hours per atmosphere at 23°C.
22. The preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of Claim 21, wherein the oxygen barrier film overwrap has an oxygen permeability of less than about 0.001 cc per 645 cm² per 24 hours per atmosphere at 23°C.
23. The preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of Claim 22, wherein the silicon oxide layer has a thickness in a range of between about 100 Å and about 2000 Å.

24. The preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of Claim 22, wherein the polyethylene layer has a thickness of between about 0.013 and about 0.254 millimeters.
25. The preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of Claim 24, wherein the polyethylene layer has a thickness of about 0.0508 millimeters.
26. The preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of Claim 24, wherein the oxygen permeability of the oxygen barrier film overwrap is less than about 0.0005 cc per 645 cm² per 24 hours per atmosphere at 25°C and 100%/50% inside/outside relative humidity.
27. The preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of Claim 26, wherein the transparent laminate material has an oxygen permeability of about 0.0005 cc per 645 cm² per atmosphere per day at 25°C and 100%/50% inside/outside relative humidity.
28. The preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute of Claim 27, wherein the hemoglobin blood substitute is maintained under a nitrogen, argon or helium atmosphere.